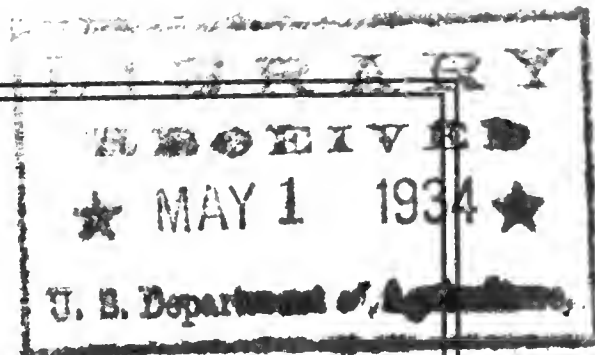


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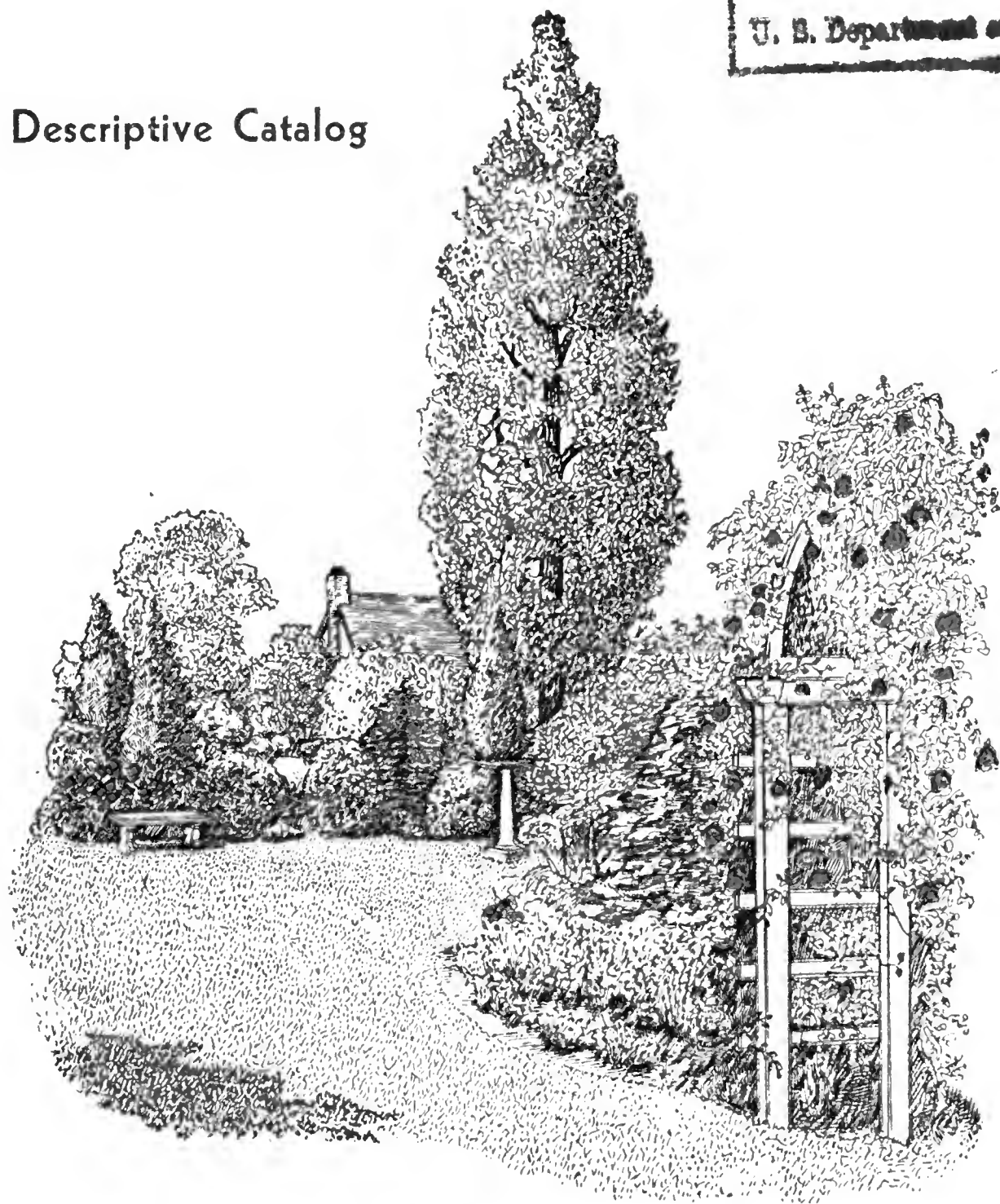
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Descriptive Catalog



ERWIN'S NURSERY
Denton, Texas

ORDER EARLY

To avoid disappointment order and plant your roses, deciduous trees and shrubs as early as possible. We consider the first part of December the ideal time to transplant dormant nursery stock and those taking advantage of the early planting will be amply repaid in growth the following season.

SUBSTITUTION

In the late spring our assortment of roses and fruit trees sometimes becomes broken and to avoid delay we will substitute a similar variety, considered equally as good or better, unless otherwise instructed. If this arrangement is not satisfactory kindly write the words "No Substitute" on your order and we will fill as much as possible and promptly refund the balance due.

GUARANTEE

We are careful to keep all varieties true to name as labelled and stand ready to replace or refund the amount paid for any stock that may prove otherwise and to correct any errors up to the full value of the plants. Orders that have been delivered to the carrier in good condition are beyond our control and for that reason we give no warranty, either expressed or implied, as to the growth of the plants or the maturity of any crop.

TERMS OF SALE

Terms are cash with order, or one-fourth cash, balance C. O. D., unless otherwise agreed upon. All accounts are due and payable in Denton, Texas. Prices quoted are for plants packed and delivered to the carrier F. O. B. Denton, Texas, unless otherwise shown.

REFERENCES

Any bank or business firm in Denton, Texas, or the regular Commercial Agencies.

LOCATION OF NURSERY

The main nursery and sales yard is located about two miles Southeast of the Denton County Court House on the Dallas Pike, being Federal Highway No. 77 and State Highways Nos. 24 and 40. Visitors are cordially invited to call and inspect this splendid assortment of nursery stock.

For quick reference index, see page 26.

Planting Suggestions for Roses

LOCATION

Select a sunny location where water does not stand after a rain, and as far away as possible from large trees and shrubs, as the roots of these usually extend farther than the branches, and sap the ground for a considerable distance. Do not plant on ground where roses or other trees have grown old and died. A sandy loam soil is best with a clay sub-soil but roses will do well in almost any soil if it is well fertilized, drained and cultivated. If the only available site is damp or soggy all the time, drain it with tiles or stones laid at the edge of the beds.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL

If possible, have the beds plowed or spaded as deep as 12 to 18 inches, turning the top soil under and thoroughly pulverizing the soil a week or more before planting in order to let it settle.

PLANTING

Open the package of roses as soon as they arrive and plant at once or dig a trench and cover the roots with moist or wet dirt and the tops with straw or burlap to prevent drying out. Prune off any broken or bruised roots and small branches and cut the heavy canes back to about 6 or 8 inches above the graft or union of the root stock as shown in the illustration. When requested to do so we will be glad to prune the plants ready for planting before making shipment.

Dig a hole large and deep enough so that the top of the graft will be at least three inches below the ground level, with the roots extended in a natural position. Fill in the hole with loose dirt and soak with water and after refilling the hole use both feet to tramp the earth firmly around the roots. Loose dirt should then be raked to them, leaving only an inch or so of the cane showing, and when signs of new growth starts, this may be worked down to a cultivating level.

Many of our customers are finding the secret of success in growing roses by planting them in the fall and early winter months, and more and more are buying roses in the fall. Usually the weather is ideal for outdoor work and the plants are easily established and ready to grow at the first hint of spring. Order as early as possible. The demand for the choicest varieties is frequently such that the stock is exhausted before the season is over in the spring.

FERTILIZERS

If well rotted manure can be secured we recommend covering the beds with this, allowing it to remain on top until the first cultivation, when it can be worked into the soil. A heavy application can be made with fall planted roses but we use it more sparingly on those planted in the spring.

For soils lacking the proper amount of humus we find that the refuse of gins, containing the old bolls, lint, and dirt, is another fine fertilizer, as it rots easily and contains few, if any, weed or grass seeds. A liberal quantity of this material worked into the top soil after planting will benefit the land and when rotted will take the place of the more expensive leaf mold. Another advantage is that it will not burn the plants.

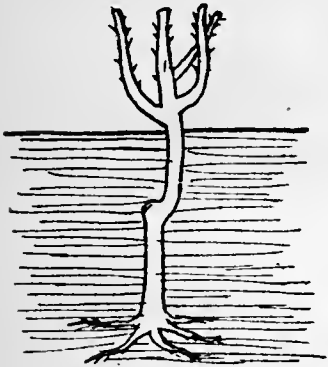
Cottonseed meal and bone meal mixed in the proportion of nine parts of cottonseed meal and one part of bone meal, using two or three tablespoonfuls around each plant in the spring and again in the fall, thoroughly mixing it in the soil just before a rain or before watering the beds, is also good.

Another mixture of two parts of bone meal and one part of commercial sheep manure well mixed with the soil in the same manner and about the same amount as the cottonseed meal and bone meal described above.

Caution should be taken to see that no fertilizer comes in direct contact with the roots and under no circumstances should it be placed under the plant at the time of planting.

CULTIVATION

The roots of roses should not be disturbed but the surface of the bed should be kept cultivated to a depth of two or three inches by going over it every week or



ten days. If this dust mulch is maintained it will conserve the moisture and save a great deal of labor in watering. Should the beds become too dry soak them thoroughly by allowing the water to run directly on the ground and after the surface begins to dry, cultivate as above. Liquid manure applied at the rate of about a half gallon to the plant every two or three weeks will be of benefit during the growing season.

SPRAYS

Mildew and Blackspot are the worst enemies of roses and prevention is a great deal easier than attempting to cure the disease. Dust the plants thoroughly every two or three weeks with a dust made of nine parts sulphur and one part arsenate of lead.

Chewing insects and green plant lice can easily be controlled by spraying with a solution of nicotine or other reliable sprays on the market used according to the direction of the manufacturers.

CUT ROSES

Roses should be cut when the buds begin to open with as long a stem as it is possible to secure and still leave a stub or spur on the main cane long enough to carry one or two leaf stems. At the base of each of the leaf stems will be noticed a bud or eye and when one or two of these are left on the remaining spur they will force out new flower stems and produce many more flowers than bushes where the stems are cut too close to the main cane.

PRUNING

Roses should never be allowed to go unpruned from year to year. The Teas and Hybrid Teas, commonly known as everblooming or monthly blooming roses, bloom on the new wood produced each growing season and only three or four of the most vigorous canes should be left on the plant and these cut back to a height of not over eight or ten inches above the ground level. The Perpetual, Hybrid Perpetuals and allied families of bush roses should be reduced about one-half and thinned by taking the weak canes and stems out. The remaining canes on all rose bushes should be left in as nearly a balanced position around the crown or root as possible so as to produce a symmetrical plant the following season.

Climbing roses as a rule should not be pruned heavily after the first year. The frame work branches should be trained against the wall or fence and may be shortened in after years if desired. Each season the weak and dead branches should be removed on all types of climbers. Those listed as monthly bloomers such as Climbing Luxembourg, Columbia, etc., should be pruned more heavily than the varieties which bloom only once or twice during the season for the reason that they bloom on new wood during the growing season while those making a large burst of flowers in the Spring and only intermittently thereafter usually bloom on wood grown the preceding year. Probably the best time to prune roses in this latitude is during the month of January or the early part of February.

WINTER PROTECTION

Roses need very little protection in this climate and if about six or eight inches of dirt is pulled to the plants after they become dormant there will be little or no loss from cold weather. In the North it is well to mound this dirt up and after the first heavy freeze cut the tops back about half and work strawy manure, leaves or evergreen boughs over the canes, taking care that they are not smothered with too much material over them.



ROSES

Following our usual custom, we offer to our catalog trade first quality, strong, thrifty, two year old, field grown plants which we believe will be recognized as the best that it is possible to produce. They are budded on root stocks of R. Canina, R. Multiflora, or Gloire des Rosomanes. Every operation, from the selection and preparation of soil for the cuttings, cultivation, budding, pruning and digging the bushes is under the supervision of experienced men. Before making shipment they are rigidly graded and only the best and thriftiest plants are selected for the top quality used in filling orders for our best grade. We also offer the smaller grades as explained below under the head of prices.

The so-called Everblooming Roses, including the Teas, Hybrid Teas and Pernitiana groups do not bloom all the time but if kept in a healthy growing condition, one crop of flowers succeeds another at brief intervals. They are the most popular of all bush roses, the flowers are of beautiful form, fragrance and color, and are hardy over most of the United States if given suitable protection in the colder climates.

For the benefit of those not familiar with the varieties listed, we have inserted initials immediately following the names, showing the family or group to which they belong, such as "T" for the Tea Roses; "HT" for the Hybrid Teas; "P" for Perpetuals; "HP" for Hybrid Perpetuals; "Pern." for Pernitiana; "Nois." for Noisettes; "R" for Rugosa and their hybrids; "Poly" for Polyanthus; "HW" for Wichuriana or Hybrid Wichuriana.

PRICES: In common with the practice of other nurseries we separate the field grown roses into three grades. No. 1 or heaviest grade; No. 1½ or medium grade and No. 2, light grade. All are two year old plants, cultivated in the same nursery row and the grades will indicate the degrees of thriftiness in their growth. We strongly recommend the No. 1 grade. Our experience is that the difference in price is so small and the chances for results are so much better that they are cheapest in the end. Orders of half dozen or over accepted at dozen rates.

	Each	Dozen
No. 1 grade	35c	\$3.00
No. 1½ grade	25c	2.50
No. 2 grade	20c	2.00

AMERICAN BEAUTY (HP. 1886). Color is a rich crimson, charmingly shaded and veined. Fragrant. Rather bushy growth and produces double flowers of large size. Known as a hybrid perpetual yet they bloom almost as freely as the Hybrid Teas.

ANTOINE RIVOIRE. (HT. 1895) Pale silvery or flesh pink, often shaded lilac with a touch of yellow at the base. Medium size, fragrant flowers which open flat and are double to the center being perfect examples of the imbricated form. Free blooming and vigorous bush, almost thornless, hardy and disease resistant.

BRIARCLIFF. (HT. 1926). Large, pointed buds and double, high centered blooms of brilliant rose pink, fragrant and long lasting. Stems stiff and long; foliage resistant to disease. Free flowering.

CAPTAIN F. S. HARVEY CANT. (HT. 1923). Rich salmon-pink, faintly veined with scarlet and suffused with yellow. Flowers large, of fine form and great substance with high pointed center. Vigorous grower.

COLUMBIA. (HT. 1917). A deep peach

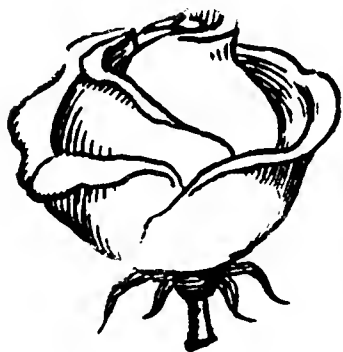
pink, deepening into a glowing pink. A medium size bush, almost thornless with dark green foliage that does not seem to be affected with disease or insects. Produces handsome buds on stiff stems well above the foliage.

CRUSADER. (HT). Velvety crimson. A strong growing, free flowering variety producing large perfectly formed and extremely double flowers of deep, dark velvety crimson color on long strong stems. One of the best of red roses.

EDWARD MAWLEY. (HT. 1911). Buds almost black, unfolding to dark red, fairly full flowers of exquisite form in the half open stage. The petals are large and heavy and the blooms produced on long strong stems. Moderately strong growing bushes.

ETOILE DE FRANCE. (HT. 1904). Vivid crimson flowers with full, rounded centers of bright cerise, very fragrant and borne high on strong stems.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY. (HT. 1913). Very large, light crimson buds and blooms of noblest form, very double (95 petals); slightly fragrant. Plant is erect, producing its massive blooms in great abundance; good foliage; quite hardy.



GLOBULAR

FRANK W. DUNLOP. (HT. 1919). Very large buds and flowers of deep, brilliant rose-pink; very double and highly perfumed. Plant grows tall, with rather sparse foliage and blooms freely.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI. (White American Beauty. HP. 1900). Pinkish white buds and magnificent snow-white blooms with deep, firm petals, forming a flower of un-impeachable shape, but without fragrance. A strong vigorous plant but rather shy bloomer. Semi-climber.

GENERAL MAC-ARTHUR. (HT. 1905). Crimson-scarlet buds and blooms, usually well shaped and very fragrant. The plant is erect, flowering freely in successive crops, with good foliage easily protected from disease.

GOLDEN OPHELIA. (HT. 1918). Well shaped blooms with a heart of golden yellow, shading lighter toward the edges of the flower, and delicately perfumed. The plant is robust and healthy and blooms with the greatest freedom.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ. (China. 1897). Small to medium sized double blooms of brilliant crimson with velvety shadings and intense fragrance. Blooms in open clusters with the utmost freedom throughout the whole season. Bush extremely vigorous and hardy.

HADLEY. (HT. 1914). A rich crimson-red flower with velvety texture, lovely form and perfume. Splendid color which blues very little. Moderate in growth and bloom.

HOOSIER BEAUTY. (HT. 1915). A hybrid tea rose originating in Indiana. The color is a beautiful velvety crimson, medium buds opening into large torch-like double flowers borne on long stems. Fragrant. Plant is healthy but erratic in growth with rather sparse foliage.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK. (HT. 1908). Carmine buds of gigantic size, opening very slowly into enormous blooms of deep carmine-pink against which the reflexing petals show an inner surface of silver-rose. A strong growing plant and healthy.

KILLARNEY, DOUBLE WHITE. (HT. 1914). Very long pointed buds of the typical Killarney form, but snow white. Open blooms beautifully formed with a few more petals than the original variety.

KAISERIN AUGUSTE VIKTORIA. (HT. 1891). Well formed, creamy buds which develop slowly to blooms of absolutely perfect form, snowy white with a slight tint of lemon at the center; fragrant, free flowering and almost indispensable among white garden roses.

LADY HILLINGDON. (T. 1910). Slender pointed buds and elegantly cupped flowers of deep saffron or apricot yellow, paling to the edges and becoming lighter as they expand; fragrant. The plant is erect with perfect foliage and produces its flowers continuously on strong, wiry stems.

LOS ANGELES (Per. 1916). Lovely buds and exquisite flowers of salmon-pink, with yellow shading toned with coral and gold at the base of the petals. The open flowers are unusually large and maintain their wealth of color until the last petals fall.

MAMAN CHOCHET, WHITE. (T. 1892). A white form of Maman Chochet, but often flushed with pink on the outer petals. The buds are creamy white, large, firm and elegantly pointed and open into extremely double flowers of large size. The plant is vigorous, of good foliage and free flowering.

MARIE ADELAIDE, GRAND DUCHESS OF LUXEMBOURG. (Per.) More familiarly known as Luxembourg. Large orange yellow buds borne on long strong stems. The petals are very thick and heavy. Open flowers show a pink center in hot weather. The bush is vigorous and free flowering and ranks as one of the strongest growing yellow roses for the South.

MARY, COUNTESS OF ILLCHESTER. (HT. 1909). Large, double blooms of deep rose pink or satiny pink, with beautifully fringed petals. Flowers are produced on long strong stems throughout the season. Its vigorous growth makes it one of the best of the pinks for a garden rose.

MATCHLESS (HT. 1926). Long buds and handsome, fragrant flowers of brilliant cerise. Excellent, long-stemmed, vigorous plants.

MME. ABEL CHATENAY. (HT. 1894). Light pink blooms, shaded salmon and carmine, of charming form. Medium size, pointed buds, opening into exquisite flowers, full and double.

MME. BUTTERFLY. (HT. 1918). Fine, light pink buds and flowers, tinted with gold near the base of the petals, of exquisite shape and richly perfumed. Plant is strong throwing up large branching sprays of bloom.

MME. CAROLINE TESTOUT. (HT. 1890). Large, globular flowers of satiny rose,

shaded lighter toward the outer edge of its enormous petals. Fairly fragrant and the plant is a strong persistent bloomer.

MME. EDOUARD HERRIOTT. (*Per.* 1913) Sparkling buds of coral-red and orange, opening to large semi-double flowers of brilliant orange-red and salmon. The plant is only moderately strong but very free flowering. Sometimes known as Daily Mail.

MME. JENNY GUILLEMOT. (*HT.* 1905). A saffron yellow rose with dark golden shades. The buds and flowers are of fine form and color with large petals opening to a semi-double bloom. Is sometimes called the yellow Killarney. The plant is of vigorous growth but rather poor foliage.

MME. SEGOND WEBER. (*HT.* 1908). Splendid buds and very double, perfectly formed double flowers of bright rose pink with salmon shading in the center. The petals are thick and heavy and the form is peculiarly beautiful. The plant is a strong, robust grower and very free flowering.

RED MADAM SEGOND WEBER. (*HT.*) A sport of Madam Segond Weber being identical with the parent bush except the color which is a very deep pink to red. Very beautiful and free flowering.

MRS. AARON WARD. (*HT.* 1907). Delightful little buds of golden buff, opening to fully double, attractively shaped flowers of tawny gold and pink, with an agreeable fragrance. The plant is dwarf, spreading, with very healthy, holly-like foliage and always in bloom.

MRS. ARTHUR ROBERT WADDELL. (*HT.* 1908). Beautiful tapering buds of yellowish copper, opening to semi-double cupped blooms of bronze pink and apricot with a delicate, delicious perfume. The plant is robust, branching and free flowering with a foliage better than the average.

MRS. CHARLES BELL. (*HT.* 1917). Shell pink buds and blooms of fine globular shape with shadings of soft salmon; sweetly perfumed. The plant is notably strong and bushy, bearing good foliage seldom attacked by disease. A sport from Radiance and exactly like it except in color.

MRS. CHARLES LAMPLOUGH. (*HT.* 1920). Massive cream and lemon blooms of irreproachable form and substance, borne on tall stems and a vigorous, healthy plant.

OPHELIA. (*HT.* 1912). A creamy white and pale pink bloom with a glint of golden yellow in the folds of its petals; very fragrant, and free blooming.

PAPA GONTIER. (*T.*) Long pointed buds

opening into a full, double rosy crimson bloom of perfect form, produced freely throughout the season. Fragrant. Plants are of medium size, strong growing with healthy foliage.



TAPERING

PAUL NEYRON. (*HP.* 1869). Dark lilac-

rose blooms of immense size, fair form, very double and remarkably fragrant. Vigorous, strong canes, almost smooth, with tough leathery foliage. An old favorite and one of the largest of all roses.

PINK GROOTENDORST. (*H. Rug.* 1923) Clusters of small, fringed, clear light shell pink blooms during the whole flowering season. A vigorous bushy shrub, absolutely hardy and constantly in flower. Excellent for mass plantings or in shrubbery borders.

PINK PEARL. (*HT.* 1924). Massive buds and double flowers of deep rose pink, fragrant and freely produced. Plant erect, healthy and with stiff stems.

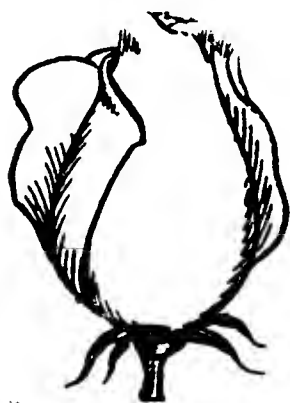
PREMIER. (*HT.* 1918). Rich, dark pink flowers of full form, fine size and pleasing fragrance, borne singly on stiff, almost thornless stems.

PRESIDENT TAFT. (*HT.*) Shining, clear pink rose with a hint of golden pink at the base of the petals. A low spreading, vigorous growing bush with good foliage.

PRISCILLA. (*HT.*) A new dark pink rose of recent introduction. Perfectly formed long urn shaped buds borne on long stiff stems open into magnificent double flowers. A fine cut flower variety that has taken many prizes in rose shows in this vicinity. Strong vigorous grower with healthy foliage.

RADIANCE. (*HT.* 1908). Brilliant rose-pink buds opening to well-formed shining flowers with lighter tints on the reverse of the petals; ovoid in shape and very fragrant. Splendid, vigorous growth with wonderful blooming qualities makes it a favorite wherever grown. One of the most popular garden and cut flower varieties.

RED RADIANCE. (*HT.* 1916). Big, globular flowers of deep rose red on strong individual canes which are freely produced all summer until heavy frost. Excellent foliage and a strong, robust growing bush. One of the best garden roses known and the cut flowers retain their vividness an unusually long time after being cut.



URN SHAPED

SENSATION. (HT. 1922). Enormous scarlet crimson blooms of fine deep form, double (30 to 35 petals) of great size and substance; very sweetly scented. Plant is strong and very active in sending up new blooming shoots.

SUNBURST. (HT. 1912). Fine yellow flowers, strongly suffused with orange or copper at the center, fragrant and well shaped bud and open flowers produced on good stems. Plant is spreading and rather dwarf or moderate growth, but is very popular on account of the beauty of its flowers.

ULRICH BRUNNER. (HP. 1881). Large, fairly full flowers of bright carmine-red, cupped form and very fragrant. Strong, erect, smooth wooded bush with large foliage. Blooms profusely in early summer and is a well known and popular variety.

SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS PERNET. (Per. 1920). Fine buds of fadeless yellow, paling somewhat toward the edges. Plant erect with heavy glossy foliage. Medium size bushes producing its blooms freely throughout the season.

WILLOMERE. (HT. 1913). Superb buds and blooms of richest pink, shining with a yellow glow which seems to come from the heart of the flower; not fragrant. A very strong grower and a persistent bloomer. The foliage requires protection.

CLIMBING ROSES

AMERICAN PILLAR. (HW. 1902). Fairly large single flowers of brilliant crimson-pink, with large white centers and golden yellow stamens. Blooms profusely in tremendous clusters on plants of astonishing vigor.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY. (HW. 1909). Brilliant carmine flowers of especially fine form and rich perfume, borne in clusters. Plant is hardy and grows well in heavy soils.

CLIMBING COLUMBIA. (Cl. HT). A climbing rose of the same general description and color as the Columbia but with a remarkable climbing tendency. Color is a deep peach pink, buds opening into large, double flowers borne singly on long strong stems. Monthly or ever-blooming variety.

CLIMBING KAISERIN AUGUSTE VIKTORIA. (Cl. HT. 1897). Pure white, very double, perfectly formed flowers with a faint lemon center, a duplicate of the bush variety with a strong climbing habit.

CLIMBING LUXEMBOURG. (Cl. HT). A sport of Marie Adelaide, Grand Duchess of Luxembourg. Large orange yellow buds borne singly on long strong stems throughout the growing season. Strong growing vigorous plant.

CLIMBING METEOR. (Cl. HT). A dark velvety red or crimson rose. Free, persistent bloomer with large perfectly formed flowers. A strong growing plant and does well in black or heavy soil.

CLIMBING PREMIER. (Cl. HT. 1927). Rich, dark pink flowers of full form and fine size. It is like its famous

bush prototype, with strong everblooming and climbing habit.

CLIMBING RADIANCE. (Cl. HT. 1926). Large flowers of the fine Radiance type on a vigorous climbing plant. Color is the same as the bush Radiance. Blooms on the second year's wood.

CLIMBING RED RADIANCE. (Cl. HT. 1927). A strong climber of the same color and description as the bush variety of Red Radiance. Blooms on the second year's growth of wood.

CLIMBING SUNBURST. (Cl. HT. 1915). Fine yellow flowers, strongly suffused with orange. Strong climbing growth and a most excellent blooming habit.

DR. W. VAN FLEET. (HW. 1910). Pale pink buds and flowers equal in form and size to the finest Hybrid Teas, borne on long, individual stems. The plants make enormous thorny canes and produce thousands of flowers. Perfect foliage. Blooms three to four weeks heavily.

JACOTTE. (HW. 1920). Large, semi-double flowers of orange-yellow, tinted copper-red, borne in clusters. Strong growing, profusely blooming plant. The blooms measure three inches and over in diameter.

MARECHAL NIEL. (Nois. 1864). Lovely buds and flowers of deep golden yellow; double and extremely fragrant. Strong growth and abundant bloom, but not freely recurrent. Long rated as the most brilliant yellow climbing rose.

MARY WALLACE. (HW. 1924). Large, very bright pink flowers illumined with shining gold; double (20 petals), cup shaped, moderately fragrant. Plant of

splendid vigor—10 to 15 feet high—and has superb foliage.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER. (HW. 1916). Intense scarlet flowers of excellent shape and moderate size, borne in small trusses. Makes a brilliant display with its great burst of blooms in the spring.

RENE MARIE HENRIETTA. (Cl. HT. 1878). Large well shaped flowers of rosy crimson, fragrant and freely produced on a rampantly vigorous climbing plant.

SILVER MOON. (HW. 1910). Long, creamy buds, showing the golden anthers through transparent petals and nearly single, saucer-shaped, gigantic flowers, produced in small sprays. Plant of extraordinary vigor, growing 15 to 20 feet in a season. Foliage perfect.



EVERBLOOMING POLYANTHUS

Dwarf or low growing plants that bloom profusely and almost continuously, in clusters, from early spring to late fall. Useful and very popular for edging, low hedges or massing in beds.

CHATILLON. (Poly. 1923). Bright pink, semi-double blooms with an illuminating touch of orange. The color lasts well and is not un-attractive when faded. The trusses are of gigantic size and the plant is both healthy and hardy. One of the showiest of the Polyanthus for bedding uses.

GEORGE ELGER. (Poly. 1912). Lovely yellow buds and delicately formed flowers, paling with age. Graceful sprays, moderate growth, and continuous bloom. The yellowest Polyantha.

GOLDEN SALMON. (Poly. 1926). Bright orange-salmon flowers in huge clusters.

Growth is vigorous and bushy. The best Polyantha with a distinctly orange color.

IDEAL. (Poly. 1922). Small, dark scarlet blooms, shaded with black, borne with tremendous profusion in immense compact clusters. Plant quite vigorous with rather long branches, continually in bloom. One of the best dark red Polyantha.

ORLEANS. (Poly. 1910). Flowers small, fairly double, brilliant bright red with a whitish center. Blooms without cessation in large, compact corymbs. Plant is very strong and healthy and one of the most important members of the Polyantha family.

NOVELTIES, NEW AND SCARCE ROSES

We catalog, this season, a number of interesting newer roses and novelties, practically all of which have grown very satisfactorially for us in the nursery rows for the short time we have had them under observation. The description of the varieties is that used by the introducer and we do not want to give the impression that they are all perfect roses. Some will undoubtedly fail in certain localities while they may be found successful in others. Owing to the fact that a great many of them have not been thoroughly tested throughout this section we are only able to recommend them to rose lovers who want to test various varieties in their own gardens and with the information that most of them are extremely gorgeous in colors not seen in the older varieties of roses.

PRICES: Unless otherwise indicated the prices are as follows. Explanation of the various grades is given on page 3. Orders of half dozen or over accepted at dozen rates.

	Each	Dozen
No. 1 grade	40c	\$4.00
No. 1½ grade	30c	3.00
No. 2 grade	25c	2.50

ABOL. (HT. 1927). Buds large, sometimes tinged pale blush; flowers large, full, very fragrant, ivory white, with faint blush tints on edge of center petals, borne on long, strong stems. Very free, continuous bloomer. Hardy.

AMBASSADOR. (HT. 1932). New sport of Talisman. Deeper color, stronger growth

BETTY UPRICHARD. (HT. 1922). Copper-red buds, opening to semi-double (17 petals) flowers of above the average size; brilliant orange-carmine on outer surface of petals, showing light salmon reflexes; spicy fragrance. Strong growing, persistent blooming and healthy.

CUBA. (HT. 1927). Vivid, orange-scarlet



OVOID

buds, opening to immense, cup like flowers of iridescent copper red and brilliant orange vermillion. Extremely free flowering and a vigorous, erect grower. Semi-double.

DAME EDITH HELEN. (*HT.* 1926). Shapely buds and substantial, high centered blooms of clear pink, sweetly scented and freely produced on long, strong stems. Vigorous growing and its magnificent flowers make it truly a fancier's rose.

EDITH NELLIE PERKINS. (*HT.* 1928). Handsome, long pointed buds of rich copper, opening to a moderately double flower of salmon pink and orange, the reverse petals being of deep copper, shaded with orange.

E. G. HILL. (*HT.* 1930). Buds are a handsome maroon red opening to a large full bloom; open flowers are glistening red on the outside of petals and deep velvety crimson inside. Long stems for cutting and fragrant.

ETOILE DE FEU. (*HT.* 1921). Solid globular buds, opening to large cupped flowers of flaming orange-pink, full to center, borne on stiff stems throughout the whole season. Plant dwarf and bushy, with glistening, healthy foliage.

ETOILE DE HOLLAND. (*HT.* 1919). Brilliant red blooms of magnificent size, perfect in half open state, showing clean attractive centers when fully open; enormous petals, very fragrant. Plants branching, particularly free flowering and healthy.

FEU JOSEPH LOOYMANS. (*HT.* 1922). Long pointed buds of brilliant orange buff, and large, fairly full flowers of vivid yellow and bright apricot, fragrant and freely produced. Growth strong, straight and bushy.

HOLLYWOOD. (*HT.*). Sport of Premier. Medium size long pointed bud. Flowers double, high centered, very lasting and fragrant. Growth upright; free bloomer.

HORTULANUS BUDDÉ. (*HT.* 1919). Dark red buds opening to orange-scarlet flowers, yellow in center. The fragrant blooms are produced in great profusion on the vigorous plant. A fine bedding rose.

IMPRESS. (*HT.* 1929). Large, ovoid buds of deep coral-red, opening to very large, extremely double, cup-shaped flowers of rich salmon-cerise, suffused with a luminous golden sheen.

ISOBEL. (*HT.* 1916). Exquisitely pointed

buds and flowers with huge petals flushed with carmine-red and orange, becoming pink with age. Fragrant; single; five petals.

JOANNA HILL. (*HT.* 1928). Rich creamy yellow, deepening to orange. The buds are large, long pointed and open to a large, full semi-double, long lasting and moderately fragrant flowers.

JOHN RUSSELL. (*HP.* 1924). Large ovoid buds and immense crimson flowers of the old time globular type with the famous exhibition center. Plant exceptionally strong and vigorous and one of the handsomest of the red roses.

LULA. (*HT.* 1919). Splendid buds of great length and delicacy of form, brilliant shaded orange-pink and copper, borne on fine stems. The open flower is flat and almost single but retains the color well. Bush is fairly vigorous, free flowering and disease resistant.

LADY MARGARET STEWART. (*HT.* 1926). A large exhibition bloom with enormous petals. It is of perfect form, with a high pointed center, golden yellow, shaded and streaked with orange and red. Not very fragrant. Especially handsome foliage, free from disease.

MARGARET MCGREDY. (*HT.* 1927). Large, ovoid buds and double, cupped flowers of solid orange-vermillion. Foliage, light green, resistant to black-spot and mildew; very prolific and hardy wherever tried.

MISS ROWENA THOM. (*HT.* 1928). Enormous buds and blooms of fiery rose and mauve shaded with old gold at the center, borne on long strong stems. A profuse, continuous bloomer and a very vigorous plant.

MRS. ERSKINE PEMBROKE THOM. (*HT.* 1926). Slender yellow buds and large, well-shaped blooms of bright canary-yellow, deepest in center. The plant is of exceptional vigor and blooms very freely.

MRS. HENRY BOWLES. (*HT.* 1921). Ovoid buds and globular flowers of clear piercing pink with lighter shades. A fine firm center, well held, and fairly fragrant. Vigorous and free flowering.

MRS. HENRY MORSE. (*HT.* 1919). A bright flower with two contrasting tones of pink with an underlying yellow glow; double, high-centered, large, moderately fragrant. Plant rather dwarf and branching, but very free blooming and rated as quite hardy.

MRS. HERBERT HOOVER. (*HT.* 1930). Large velvety-crimson flower. Strong growing, persistent bloomer. Fragrant.

MRS. LOVELL SWISHER. (*HT.* 1926). Large, beautifully pointed buds and gorgeous flowers of salmon pink and gold,

passing to flesh pink at the edge. Strong grower and a free bloomer.

MRS. PIERRE S. DUPONT. (*HT.* 1929). A golden yellow rose of fine form, seldom without buds or blooms, winner of many prizes as the best yellow garden rose, among them being the Bagatelle gold medal in 1929, the most difficult and coveted medal of all.

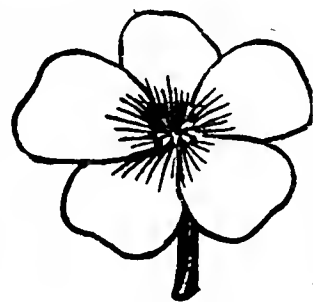
MRS. WAKEFIELD CHRISTIE-MILLER. (*HT.* 1909). Charming flowers of clear rose and light pink, with many fluffy, peony-like petals and a sweet perfume. The plant is strong, foliage healthy, and a moderate and dependable bloomer.

MRS. WILLIAM C. EGAN. (*HT.* 1922). Deep flesh colored, softly contrasted with a light shade of soft pink and a golden glow at the base of the petals; slightly fragrant. Very vigorous branching plant with an excellent blooming habit. One of the splendid new pink roses, destined to replace older varieties.

PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER. (*HT.* 1930). A cross of Sensation and Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. Large flowers of a very charming combination of cerise pink, flame, scarlet, with broad thick petals retaining this characteristic for days after the flowers have fully opened; very fragrant. The clean handsome foliage is an added attraction.

REV. F. PAGE-ROBERTS. (*HT.* 1921).

Copper-red buds of great length, opening to golden yellow blooms stained outside with red, fully double and very large; fragrant. Strong branching plant with healthy foliage. A supremely gorgeous rose, developing to surpassing magnificence of size, color and fragrance in the cool weeks of Autumn.



SINGLE

SOUVENIR DE GEORGES PERNET. (*HT.* 1919). Brick red buds, opening to orange-pink blooms of immense size, very double and deliciously fragrant. Stocky, rather dwarf plant with fair foliage. Free blooming and hardy.

TALISMAN. (*HT.* 1929). Brilliant red and gold buds, opening to well-shaped blooms of scarlet-orange and rich yellow. Tall vigorous growth. Constantly in bloom. A seedling of Ophelia and Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, with the most vivid color yet produced in roses.

WILHELM KORDES. (*HT.* 1922). Long pointed buds and double, high centered flowers of deep golden salmon, overspread with a tint of copper and veined with red. Very fragrant and unusually free flowering. Vigorous, compact growth.

NEW CLIMBING ROSES

CHAPLIN'S PINK CLIMBER. (*HW.* 1928). Substantial, broad trusses of wide, flat flowers in a brilliant shade of clean, pure pink which is retained from bud to full blown flower. The plant is vigorous and extremely free flowering, covering itself completely with sheets of bloom. A cross between Paul's Scarlet Climber and American Pillar which has won prizes everywhere it has been shown.

MME. GREGOIRE STÆCHELIN. (*Cl. HP.* 1927). Buds long, pointed; very large, moderately fragrant flowers of delicate

pink, with curled petals stained crimson outside, pear-shaped fruit, borne on long strong stems. Foliage dark green, disease resistant. Vigorous growth, 13 to 14 foot canes in a season; abundant bloomer. A remarkable climbing variety from Spain.

PRIMROSE. (*HW.* 1929). Large, double flowers of soft, rich primrose-yellow, borne in clusters of 4 to 5 on an extremely vigorous plant, with marvelously beautiful foliage. Promises to be a satisfactory pure yellow climbing rose.

EXCERPTS FROM LETTERS OF SATISFIED ROSE CUSTOMERS

Dallas, Texas: "We have the most beautiful roses you can imagine. I know you would be pleased if you could see them."

Clouterville, La., Dec. 8, 1932: "Many thanks for your kind reply. . . . I was greatly surprised at the sturdy stock offered at your prices."

We thank our friends for the many tributes which come from various sections of the nation. Space will not permit us to use all of them. Fully as eloquent to us, however, is the continued patronage from hundreds of satisfied customers year after year. To these, as well as the new friends made each year, we pledge our every effort to merit a continuance of your confidence.

Deciduous Ornamental and Flowering Shrubs, Perennials and Vines



These groups of plants are almost indispensable for continued interest in the garden or landscape during the summer months. Most of them bloom at least once during the growing season, and many of them bloom for an indefinite length of time. A number of varieties may be selected from the list that will produce a succession of flowers from the earliest spring to late fall, filling in the year with color and fragrance. Prices of large specimen plants quoted on application.

ALTHEA. (*Hibiscus*). Rose of Sharon. Beautiful, double rosy red flowers produced in profusion from about the middle of July to September. One of the finest and showiest of the mid-summer flowering shrubs. 18 to 24 in., 25c; 10 for \$2.00. 2 to 3 ft., 35c; 10 for \$3.00.

BARBERRY, RED-LEAFED. (*Berberis Thunbergi Atropurpurea*). The foliage of this new variety is a rich bronzy-red, changing to a vivid orange and scarlet shade in the fall months. Brilliant scarlet berries in the winter. Each, 30c; 10 for \$2.00.

BUTTERFLY BUSH. (*Buddleia*). Covered with spikes of pale blue, lilac-like flowers from July till frost, the fragrance attracting many butterflies. Semi-perennial. 25c each; 10 for \$2.00.

CORALBERRY. (*Symphoricarpos Vulgaris*). Indian Currant or red-fruited snowberry. A small, native shrub with slender branches covered with bright red berries in the winter. Grows well under shade or partial shade. 25c each; 10 for \$2.00.

CREPE MYRTLE. (*Lagerstroemia Indica*). Beautifully fringed flowers borne in large panicles from July to November. For best results cut the tops back to a height of one to three inches above the ground after transplanting. Pink or watermelon red. Heavy grade plants, each 25c; 10 for \$2.00. Extra heavy grade, 3 to 4 ft., each 35c; 10 for \$2.50.

DEUTZIA. Pride of Rochester. One of the best of the deutzias. Strong, upright growing, with double white blooms

the outer petals tinged with pink, flowering in May-June. 25c each; 10 for \$2.00. Heavy grade, 3 to 4 ft., 35c each; 10 for \$2.50.

FLOWERING ALMOND. (*Amygdalus*). Double-flowering. A small upright shrub whose branches are literally covered, their entire length in earliest spring, before the leaves appear, with blooms like small roses. 18 to 24 in., 35c; 10 for \$3.00.

FLOWERING CRAB. (*Malus Ioensis Plena*). Bechtel's Flowering Crab. A beautiful small tree that will attain an ultimate height of 10 feet. Beautiful, double, pink blossoms borne in large quantities in the Spring. 2 to 3 ft., 50c; 10 for \$4.50.

FLOWERING PEACH. (*Amygdalus Persica*). A small tree rarely attaining a height of over 10 feet. Twigs literally covered with rather large, double flowers, rendering the tree showy and attractive at a great distance. Two colors, double red or double white. 18 to 24 in., 25c; 10 for \$2.00. 2 to 3 ft., 35c; 10 for \$2.50.

FLOWERING PLUM. (*Prunus Triloba Plena*). Very early in the Spring, before the leaves appear the whole tree is decked in a fleecy cloud of very double, light pink blossoms making a very bright effect. 2 to 3 ft., 35c; 10 for \$3.00.

FLOWERING QUINCE. (*Cydonia Japonica*). Known as Japanese Quince or Japonica. One of the earliest heralds of Spring. Dainty, single-red blooms

literally covering the branches before the leaves appear. 12 to 18 in., 25c; 10 for \$2.00. 18 to 24 in., 35c; 10 for \$3.00.

FLOWERING WILLOW. (*Chilopsis Linearis*). A small tree or large shrub, native of Southwest Texas, but seems to grow satisfactorily anywhere and under almost any condition. Tubular shaped, purple flowers during the summer months. 2 to 3 ft., 25c; 10 for \$2.00. 3 to 4 ft., 35c; 10 for \$3.00.

FORSYTHIA, OR GOLDEN BELL. (*Forsythia*). Bright, golden yellow flowers produced in great profusion in the Spring. We have three varieties, Fortunei, the most upright growing; Intermedia, with slender, arching branches and Suspensa, a graceful, drooping type. 18 to 24 in., 25c; 10 for \$2.00. 24 to 36 in., 30c; 10 for \$2.50.

GOLDEN ELDER. (*Sambucus Aurea*). A hardy, strong growing shrub with white flowers and very showy, bright yellow foliage; often used in planting for color effect. 35c each; 10 for \$2.50.

HONEYSUCKLE. (*Lonicera*). Bush honeysuckle. Upright growing shrubs with fragrant flowers followed by clusters of berries. Two varieties, as follows:

LONICERA MORROWI. White flowers in the Spring followed by bright red berries. Wide spreading branches but may be trimmed or pruned to compact shrub or used as hedge. 25c each; 10 for \$2.00.

LONICERA MAACKI. Large, light green foliage. White flowers followed by bright red berries in the Fall, literally covering the branches. Ultimate height and spread about 8 ft. 18 to 24 in., 25c each; 10 for \$2.00. 3 to 4 ft., 35c each; 10 for \$3.00. 4 to 5 ft., 50c each; 10 for \$4.00.

HYDRANGEA PANTICULATA GRANDIFLORA. (*Hardy Hydrangea*). Round heads of creamy-white flowers, turning in the late summer to pink, blooming from July to October. Ultimate height 4 to 6 feet. 18 to 24 in., 35c; 10 for \$3.00. 2 to 3 ft., 50c; 10 for \$4.00.

JAPANESE FLOWERING CHERRY. The following varieties of Japanese Cherry are noted for their beautiful flowers and are worthy of a trial in this section. On account of their favorable publicity many are being planted in the East and South. Our stock is limited and we would appreciate our customers making a second choice in the event we are sold out of the variety wanted. 3 to 5 foot trees, \$1.50 each.

KWANZAN. Double dark pink.

MOUNT FUJI. Semi-double blush white.

SIEBOLDI. Double white, tinged pink.

YEDOENSIS. (*Yoshino*). Single White.

JAPANESE WEEPING CHERRY. (*Subhirtella pendula*). An attractive graceful

weeping form. Pink blossoms. Grafted on five-foot stems. Each, \$3.00.

LANTANA, HARDY. (*Lantana Camara*). Low growing perennial-like shrub; aromatic foliage; a profusion of bright yellow flowers in clusters which change to orange-red all through the summer months until late fall. 35c each; 10 for \$3.00.

LILAC. (*Syringa Vulgaris*). A well known old garden favorite. Clusters of purple flowers in the Spring and occasionally in the fall months. 25c each; 10 for \$2.00.

MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA. (*Chinese Pink Magnolia*). A hardy variety of deciduous Magnolias, with beautiful cup shaped, pink blooms, 3 to 5 inches in diameter, which appear in the Spring before its large glossy leaves put out. A beautiful, medium size tree for the lawn, which will attract a great deal of attention when in bloom. 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$7.50.

MOCK ORANGE. (*Philedelphus Grandiflorus*). Upright growth, large, white single flowers. Ultimate height about 8 to 10 feet. 2 to 3 ft., 35c; 10 for \$2.50.

POMEGRANATE. (*Punica Granatum*). Blooms are very double, bright red, heavy dark green, leathery foliage. A desirable shrub for banking in groups or as single specimen. 18 to 24 in., 25c; 10 for \$2.00. 2 to 3 ft., 35c; 10 for \$3.00.

PURPLE LEAF PLUM. (*Prunus Cerasifera Pissardi*). Purple foliage with bluish pink flowers in the Spring. 2 to 3 ft., 40c; 10 for \$3.50.

PUSSY WILLOWS. (*Salix Discolor*). The earliest Spring beauty catkin. A small tree or shrub opening flowers or catkins very conspicuous in the Spring. 18 to 24 in., 25c; 10 for \$2.00. 2 to 3 ft., 35c; 10 for \$3.00.

ROSEMALLOW. (*Hibiscus Mutabilis*). Perennial two to three feet high with large leaves and immense single Hibiscus-like flowers. Pink, red or white. Each 25c; 10 for \$2.00.

SMOKE TREE. (*Rhus Cotinoides*). A large shrub or small tree of unusual appearance. A mass of misty, purplish flowers that cover the entire bush in late Spring gives it the appearance of a mass of smoke. The leaves color up in the Fall. 3 to 4 foot trees, 50c each.

SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER. A low growing shrub producing a profusion of purplish-red flowers from late Spring to late Fall. Splendid for massing, low hedges or borders. 12 to 15 in., 25c; 10 for \$2.00. 15 to 18 in., 35c; 10 for \$3.00.

SPIREA BILLARDI ALBA. An upright, narrow growing, thick shrub with spikes or panicles of white flowers from late

Spring until frost. Will reach a height of 5 to 6 feet. 18 to 24 in. plants, 25c each.

SPIREA THUNBERGI. Forms a dense, low, feathery bush which will ultimately reach a height of 3 to 5 feet. Star like flowers in profusion in the early Spring gives the plant an appearance of a mass of snow. Narrow, dense, light-green foliage which colors beautifully in the Fall. 15 to 18 inch plants, 25c each.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI. Single, white flowers produced in great profusion in the Spring on long curving branches, that suggest a fountain of snow. Fine for banking and screens. 12 to 18 in., 20c; 10 for \$1.80. Heavy plants, 2 to 3 ft., 30c; 10 for \$2.50.

SPIREA PRUNIFOLIA PLENA. Double Spirea. Flowers are pure white, very double and produced freely in the Spring. A splendid shrub for specimen or in masses. 18 to 24 in., 20c; 10 for

\$1.80. 2 to 3 ft., 30c; 10 for \$2.50.

TAMARIX. A hardy shrub of upright, spreading growth. The foliage is light and feathery and in the early summer the plant is covered with clouds of small pink flowers presenting a very beautiful appearance. Easily grown in almost any soil. 3 to 4 ft., 25c; 10 for \$2.00.

VITEX AGNUS CASTUS. (*Chaste Tree*). A large shrub with star-shaped grayish-green leaves. It flourishes through the hot summer months and produces a profusion of beautiful blue or lavender flowers in long spikes. 25c each; 10 for \$2.00.

WEGELIA ROSEA. In the Spring the branches are covered with a profusion of rose-pink trumpet shaped flowers. Handsome foliage and vigorous growth. 12 to 18 in., 25c; 10 for \$2.00. 18 to 24 in., 35c; 10 for \$2.50

VINES

CLEMATIS PANICULATA. (*Japanese Clematis*). Covered with small, creamy-white, star shaped, delicately fragrant flowers in the late summer. A handsome, hardy climber. Two year old, 40c each; 10 for \$3.50.

CLEMATIS JACKMANI. Purple flowered Clematis. A popular variety and extremely free flowering. The four petaled blossoms are ribbed at the middle and a beautiful velvety purple color. Two year old plants, 65c each.

ENGLISH IVY. (*Hedera helix*). Clings to masonry and grows to a great height, covering the walls with its familiar green leaves. Excellent for ground cover on the north side of buildings and in semi-shade. Pot plants, 25c each; 10 for \$2.00.

HALL'S JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE. (*Lonicera Japonica Halliana*). Dark green, dense foliage, almost an evergreen with fragrant white flowers changing to yellow. Two year plants, light, 15c each; heavy grade, 25c each.

SCARLET TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE. (*Lonicera Sempervirens*). The blossoms are bright scarlet, trumpet shaped and very showy. A strong growing hardy plant. Two year plants, 35c each; 10 for \$3.00.

YELLOWNET HONEYSUCKLE. (*Lonicera Japonica Aureoreticulata*). Yellowish-green foliage overspread with yellow, net-like veins. Fragrant yellow and white flowers. 2 year plants, 30c each; 10 for \$2.50.

TRUMPET VINES. (*Bignonia Radicans*). A native, hardy, strong climbing vine, with trumpet shaped, scarlet flowers in the summer. Two year plants, 25c each.

QUEEN'S WREATH. (*Antigonon leptopus*). A strong growing, perennial vine producing sprays of glowing pink flowers in the summer and fall. The bulbs need some protection from cold in this latitude. Three year old bulbs, 25c each.

WISTERIA. (*Wisteria Sinensis*). A woody vine with clinging and twisting habits, suitable for trellises, arbors, etc. Purple blooms in long racemes. Two year plants 25c each; 10 for \$2.00.

WISTERIA, FORMOSA. (*Millettia Japonica*). An evergreen climber closely related to Japanese Wisteria. Blooms through the summer and fall until frost. Hardy. Dark purple, pea-shaped flowers in clusters. Very rare. Three year plants in gallon cans, \$1.00 each.

Okmulgee, Okla., Dec. 10, 1932: "I thank you for the nice stock sent me."

Atlanta, Ga., October 27, 1932: "I just want to tell you I am gathering as pretty roses from those planted the 15th of April as you ever saw in a hot house."

Deciduous Shade & Ornamental Trees



Shade trees not only add beauty and comfort, but perform a real service to mankind. Most property owners realize that a few dollars invested in trees add immeasurably to the cash value of the place and there is a strong tendency to improve residential districts with street and group plantings long before the property is offered for sale. Trees planted on the home grounds should be placed with reference to the character and location of the buildings, allowing plenty of room for them to grow naturally, and to screen unsightly views and buildings, where possible.

ft., \$1.25 each.

PERSIMMONS. (*Japanese*). Large broad, shining green foliage. Produces quantities of large golden fruit with delicious flavor after they are frozen. We have both the seed and seedless varieties. Grafted to insure true type. 2 to 3 ft., 35c each; 3 to 4 ft., 50c each.

POPLARS, Lombardy. (*Populus Nigra*). A tall, shaft-like tree well known for its erect, rapid growth and commanding form. Very ornamental when planted as specimen along drives or in clumps. Makes a thick, tall hedge or screen when planted close together. 4 to 6 ft., 25c each; 10 for \$2.00. 6 to 8 ft., 40c each; 10 for \$3.60. 8 to 10 ft., 60c each; 10 for \$5.00. 10 to 12 ft., \$1.00 each; 10 for \$9.00.

POPLAR, New Chinese. (*Simoni*). Similar in growth to the Lombardy but with thick dark leaves and light, smoother bark. Handsome and very pleasing in effect. 4 to 6 ft., 25c each; 10 for \$2.00. 6 to 8 ft., 40c each; 10 for \$3.60. 8 to 10 ft., 60c each; 10 for \$5.00.

RED BUD. (*Cercis Canadensis*). A small tree, branching irregularly, more or less spreading in habit, with smooth heart-shaped leaves. Branches are covered their whole length with small pink flowers, in the early spring before the leaves appear. 2 to 3 ft., 35c each; 10 for \$3.00. 3 to 4 ft., 50c each; 10 for \$4.50. 5 to 6 ft., 65c each; 10 for \$6.00.

SYCAMORE, American. (*Platanus Occidentalis*). An erect, beautifully shaped tree which grows rapidly to the largest size. Fine for street planting and one of the most popular and desirable shade trees for this section. Large sizes quoted on application. 4 to 6 ft., 35c each; 10 for

AMERICAN ELMS. (*Ulmus Americana*). A tall and stately tree with spreading top, combining great strength with peculiar grace. It reaches a large size and is long lived. An ideal tree for the lawn or roadside planting. 4 to 6 ft., 35c each; 6 to 8 ft., 60c each; 8 to 10 ft., 75c each; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.00 each.

CHINESE ELMS. (*Ulmus Pumila*). A rapid growing tree with slender branches. One of the first trees to leaf out in the spring and the last to shed its leaves in the fall. It is very hardy and its resistance to drought and extremes of temperature render it an especially valuable tree for most localities. 4 to 6 ft., 35c each; 10 for \$2.00. 6 to 8 ft., 50c each; 10 for \$3.50. 8 to 10 ft., 75c each; 10 for \$7.00. 10 to 12 ft., \$1.00 each.

CHINESE JUJUBE. (*Zizyphus Jujuba*). Sometimes called Chinese dates on account of the similarity of its fruit which ripens from July to November and can be eaten fresh or cured and preserved like dates. Thorny, downward curving branches from its straight trunk gives it a rather handsome, odd appearance not found in other trees. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25 each.

MIMOSA OR SILK TREE. (*Albizia Julibrissin*). A medium size, rapidly growing tree with spreading branches and a low, flat top head; long leaves consisting of numerous small pinnate leaves which close after dark. Produces large, pink, silky flowers during the summer months. 2 to 3 ft., 40c each; 3 to 4 ft., 50c each; 4 to 6 ft., 75c each; 6 to 8

\$3.00. 6 to 8 ft., 50c each; 10 for \$4.50.
8 to 10 ft., 75c each; 10 for \$6.50.

TEXAS UMBRELLA. (*Melia Umbraculiformia*). A distinct and valuable form of the Chinaberry. The branches start very much like the stays of an umbrella and forms a dense round head. The foliage is very dense with a dark green color and the tree is unique and highly ornamental in appearance. Fragrant lilac-colored flowers. 3 to 4 ft., 40c each; 10 for \$3.50. 4 to 5 ft., 50c each; 10 for \$4.50.

WEeping WILLOWS. (*Salix Babylonica*). Rapid growing and very effective. Tall spreading with long, drooping green

branches and narrow, dark green leaves. Prefers a moist location. 4 to 5 ft., 35c each; 10 for \$2.50. 5 to 6 ft., 50c each; 10 for \$4.00. 6 to 8 ft., 65c each; 10 for \$6.00.

WEeping WILLOW. (*Salix Vitellina*). Russian Golden. Similar in growth to the Babylonica but with golden bark. 4 to 5 ft., 35c each; 10 for \$2.50. 5 to 6 ft., 50c each; 10 for \$4.00. 6 to 8 ft., 65c each 10 for \$6.00.

WILLOWS. (*Salix Fragilis*). The common willow thriving in any moist locaton. Useful for naturalistic plantings. 4 to 6 ft., 25c each; 10 for \$2.00. 6 to 8 ft., 35c each; 10 for \$3.00.

PECANS---Hicoria

Budded pecan trees are rapidly coming into favor as shade trees and when established they have no equal. Besides being one of the most beautiful shade trees of the South they are very long lived and bear profitable crops, paying for themselves many times over. We recommend cutting the tops back severely when transplanting, and allowing all the limbs and leaves to grow during the first season, after which they may be pruned or thinned, if necessary, in the desired shape. We offer the following standard varieties: Large trees quoted on application.

EASTERN VARIETIES

SCHLEY. A large size, very thin, pointed shell that usually fills out well. Beautiful foliage and a rapid growing pecan but rather shy bearer.

SUCCESS. Fast becoming one of the most popular varieties. Strong growing tree producing large, thin shelled nuts.

MONEYMAKER. Medium size nuts with fairly plump, sweet flavored kernels. Very prolific and especially suited to planting in the Northern sections of the South.

Prices on Eastern varieties: 3 to 4 ft., 80c each; 10 for \$7.50. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each; 10 for \$9.00. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25 each; 10 for \$11.00.

WESTERN VARIETIES

BURKETT. Probably the most popular of the Western varieties. The nut is rather round, medium size and fills well and the kernels have a delicious flavor. Prolific.

HALBERT: Early and prolific bearer of thin shell, medium sized nuts. Young trees inclined to be crooked but become straight with age.

TEXAS PROLIFIC. Large size nut with medium shell. The kernels are well filled and of fine, rich flavor. Heavy producer.

Prices on Western varieties: 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; 10 for \$9.00. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25 each; 10 for \$10.00.

Nettleton, Ark., December 7, 1932. "I am today in receipt of your letter and also the express shipment of roses and wish to advise they arrived in very fine shape, nicely packed and in perfectly good order. . . Our roses are growing nicely and we are pleased with them and shall be glad to send you our future orders and tell our friends."

Altamont, Ill., November 3, 1932. "We received the rose bushes and are so well pleased with them. They are larger and better than any we have ever bought. . . We are anxious to have a nice rose bed next Spring. I know with such healthy bushes we will, if we do not have so much zero weather this winter."



EVERGREENS



The popularity of evergreens as ornamental trees and shrubs has grown so much that no planting improvement is considered complete without some of the many varieties grown in this climate. In Winter or Summer they bring to us the freshness of the great outdoors and their evergreen foliage always strikes a welcome chord that bespeaks the hospitality and refinement of the owners. This season we offer the largest selection of fine varieties we have ever grown and in large quantities that enables us to match plants in practically the same size and shape, when desired. The plants offered are selected specimens, carefully dug and packed by experienced men so that they will reach you in perfect condition. The measurements are taken of them above the ground as they stand in the field and a liberal allowance is made for the tips. In order to avoid loss by any of our customers who are not familiar with transplanting evergreens, we offer the following simple suggestions.

PLANTING SUGGESTIONS

When the shipment is received, keep it shaded and plant immediately if possible. The roots of coniferous evergreens should not be exposed to the wind or sun, as the pitch or sap will be apt to set, and if it dries or hardens, no amount of effort or soaking will revive the tree. Unless otherwise indicated, the very large size evergreens are dug with a ball of earth around their roots which is held in place with burlap and indicated by the initials B & B. The smaller plants are also grown in the field but in gallon cans and are the safest to handle. The B & B plants should be carefully removed from the crate by lifting them by the ball of earth and gently placing them in the holes, previously prepared. The burlap should then be loosened at the top and rolled back so that moisture will readily enter from the surface. The burlap may be removed entirely if the ball of earth is not broken, but this is not necessary as it will rot out in a season.

The plants growing in gallon cans, as stated above, are the safest and easiest to handle but the cans should be removed entirely when planting in a permanent place as they will grow off much faster and give less trouble in cultivation. This is best accomplished by cutting down the sides of the can with a sharp hatchet, using light strokes so as not to break the ball of earth. As the cans are usually rusted this is easily done and when the can is spread open the ball of earth with the roots can be lifted out, without breaking, and planted.

Plant all evergreens at about the same depth as they stood in the nursery row and after soaking the loose dirt in the hole, tramp it firmly. If the plants show signs of wilting, spray the tops lightly with water every day or so until they revive, and should the weather turn off too hot and dry, give them some shade. With the taller varieties, a stake or an iron pipe driven in the ground by the side and the top of the plant secured to it will prevent the wind from blowing it loose at the ground until the roots are established. It is not necessary to prune any of the coniferous evergreens at the time of planting but the following season and thereafter, if they begin to grow open or "straggly," the tips of the longer branches may be pinched or clipped off which will force out the foliage inside and make a more compact tree. Do not cut or pinch off the tip of the main lead or trunk on the upright growing trees unless you want to hold their height to a certain place. Most of the broadleafed evergreen shrubs may be greatly improved by pinching back the tips of the longer branches once or twice each season, which will cause them to become more compact. The broadleafed trees, as a rule, are allowed to grow naturally, but many of these may be sheared to any desired shape or size. The shrubs dug and shipped bare-rooted should be cut back to about one-half their height when planted.

Most of the coniferous evergreens are subject to attack, especially in the hot,

dry weather, by an insect commonly known as the red spider. These are so small that they cannot be seen with the naked eye, but the plant will lose its vigor and show a yellow or sickly green color. A nicotine, or other standard spray recommended by your druggist, will control them as well as other biting or chewing insects. As a preventative use the spray on all types of evergreens every two to four weeks during the hot weather and they will keep in good growing condition as far as the insects are concerned.

Please note that all prices quoted are for plants dug, packed and delivered to the carrier, F. O. B. Denton, Texas. We will be pleased to quote delivered prices on special orders or larger plantings, upon request, if a list of the plants and sizes wanted is mailed to us. We invite inquiries from large estates, parks, public buildings, etc., and will submit bids promptly for any part, or all, of the planting, on receipt of a list of the plants desired. The stock dug B & B or growing in gallon cans may be shipped by freight or truck safely, and the rates in the State of Texas are very reasonable, taking a fourth class rate. Out of the State shipments take a higher rate but usually effects a saving over the express charges. All classes of nursery stock will, of course, move much faster by express and small orders and bareroot nursery stock should be sent that way, however a large saving can be made in the heavy balled stock on orders that weigh 100 pounds and up if sent by freight or truck. We will appreciate our customers telling us how to ship but in the absence of instructions we will use our best judgment with the understanding that our responsibility ceases after delivery to the carrier in good condition. In the event any shipment does not arrive in a reasonable length of time kindly notify us so that we may trace and locate it.

BROADLEAVED EVERGREENS

The Southern States are particularly fortunate in being able to grow a large and varied assortment of varieties of broadleaved evergreens. They offer an unlimited opportunity for landscape work as the various groups range from the small dwarf shrubs to large trees. Unless otherwise indicated they are dug and shipped as grown in cans or balled and burlapped. Prices on large specimen plants quoted on application.

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA. An evergreen shrub that has the additional merit of blooming freely throughout the growing season. The leaves are, at first, a shiny, bright green, turning to a darker, metallic green in the winter. Tubular shaped flowers, white within and tinged with pink outside. We dig and ship these bare-rooted but the larger sizes may be had B & B if desired at 20c per plant extra. The former should be cut back about one-half when planting. 12 to 18 in., 35c; 18 to 24 in., 50c; 24 to 30 in., 75c; 30 to 36 in., \$1.00.

BOXWOOD. (*Buxus Arborescens*). True-tree boxwood. Leaves are small, round and glossy green. Of very slow growth and useful for tubs, boxes, low hedges or other situations requiring a slow growing plant. May be sheared to any desired shape. 12 to 15 in., 75c; 15 to 18 in., \$1.00; 18 to 24 in., \$1.25.

CAPE JASMINE. (*Gardenia Florida*, or *G. Grandiflora*). Dark green waxy leaves intensely fragrant, double or semi-double white flowers. Extensively cultivated in the South but needs protection from cold. 12 to 15 in., 50c; 15 to 18 in., 75c; 18 to 24 in., \$1.00; 24 to 30 in., (heavy) \$1.25.

CHERRY LAUREL. (*Laurocerasus Caroliniana*). Also known as Southern Laurel. Broad glossy leaves which remain bright at all seasons. Upright growth,

pyramidal in outline and attains a height of 18 to 20 feet. May be trimmed or sheared to any desired height, shape or size. Our stock is densely branched having been sheared several times. 18 to 24 in., 75c; 24 to 36 in., \$1.25; 36 to 48 in., \$1.50.

ELEAGNUS. A broad, spreading shrub with the top of the leaves dark green, and the inner or lower side silvery green. 18 to 24 in., \$1.25; 24 to 30 in., \$1.50; 30 to 36 in., \$2.00.

EUONYMUS AUREA VARIEGATA. A dwarf, compact form of *E. Japonica*, slow growing, with variegated golden-yellow and green leaves. 10 to 12 in., 50c; 12 to 15 in., 65c.

EUONYMUS JAPONICA. A compact growing, upright plant with glossy, dark green foliage. May be trained on walls or fences and is also desirable as a single specimen in foundation plantings, groups or hedges. Will grow in shade and may be sheared in any desired shape or size. Dug and shipped bare-rooted. Large plants B & B if desired at 20c each extra. 12 to 18 in., 25c; 18 to 24 in., 35c; 24 to 30 in., 75c; 30 to 36 in., \$1.00.

EUONYMUS SIEBOLDI. A rapid growing variety, long pointed bright green leaves on slender drooping branches. Bears yellow flowers followed by red

fruit. Dug with bare roots. For B & B add 20c. 12 to 18 in., 35c; 18 to 24 in., 50c.

JAPANESE HOLLY. (*Ilex Crenata*). Small, glossy green leaves and black fruits. Forms a dense compact bush. 10 to 12 in., \$1.25; 12 to 15 in., \$1.50.

JASMINE. We offer the following three varieties at prices indicated below:

J. FLORIDUM. Everblooming Jasmine. Golden yellow flowers, borne in clusters throughout the growing season.

J. NUDIFLORUM. (*Winter Jasmine*). Almost an evergreen. Leaves and stem bright green; flowers small, golden yellow and produced in profusion in very early spring.

J. HUMILE. Profusion of golden-yellow flowers in the spring. Strong, rank growing plant.

Prices are quoted for bare rooted plants. For B & B plants add 15c each.

12 to 18 in., 35c; 18 to 24 in., 60c; 24 to 30 in., 85c; 30 to 36 in., \$1.00; 36 to 42 in., \$1.25.

LAVENDER. (*Lavandula Vera*). A low, many stemmed plant averaging one to two feet in height with a spread or diameter about equal to the height. 6 to 9 in., 35c; 9 to 12 in., 50c; 12 to 15 in., 65c; 15 to 18 in., \$1.00.

LIGUSTRUM AMURENSE. (*Amoor River Privet, South*). One of the most popular hedge plants grown. A strong growing plant, spreading in habit but may be sheared in any desired shape. Suitable for hedges, screens, borders or groups and is hardy as far North as Kentucky. Our plants are the seedling type, small leafed and densely branched, slower growth and a much handsomer plant than the big-leaved more open plants. Bare-root plants only. 12 to 18 in., 5c each; \$4.00 per 100. 18 to 24 in., 6c each; \$5.00 per 100. 24 to 36 in., 8c each; \$6.00 per 100. 36 to 48 in., 10c each; \$7.00 per 100.

LIGUSTRUM OVALIFOLIUM. (*California Privet*). A handsome upright growing plant with thick, glossy foliage. 12 to 18 in., 4c; 18 to 24 in., 5c each, \$4.00 per 100; 24 to 36 in., 7c each, \$5.00 per 100.

LIGUSTRUM JAPONICA. A strong upright growing broadleaved variety, with dark green, glossy foliage. White flowers in panicles followed by purple or black berries. Bare root plants. For B & B plants add 25c each. 24 to 36 in., 35c; 36 to 48 in., 50c; 48 to 60 in., 75c.

LIGUSTRUM LUCIDUM. Wax leaved Ligustrum. A broad-leaved evergreen shrub of thick compact growth with heavy, waxy, dark-green foliage. Inconspicuous flowers followed by black or purple berries. Very popular. 8 to 12 in., 35c; 12 to 18 in., 60c; 18 to 24 in.,

\$1.00; 24 to 30 in., \$1.25; 30 to 36 in., \$1.50.

LIGUSTRUM LUCIDUM PYRAMIDALIS Upright growth. Tree or shrub grows tall; foliage dark green, large leaves. Inconspicuous flowers followed by black or purple berries. 12 to 18 in., 75c; 18 to 24 in., \$1.00.

LIGUSTRUM NEPALENCE. Nepal Privet. Upright growth, leaves pointed, medium size and light green. A medium size Ligustrum filling in between the very tall and the dwarf types. 18 to 24 in., 75c; 24 to 36 in., \$1.00.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA. Beautiful, large dark green, glossy leaves and one of the handsomest of the Southern evergreen trees. Very conspicuous, large, heavy white flowers in the late spring and early summer months. 18 to 24 in., \$1.25; 24 to 36 in., \$1.50; 36 to 48 in., \$2.00.

MAGNOLIA SOULANGENNA. (*Pink or Chinese Magnolia*). See page 11.

MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM. (*Oregon Holly Grape*). An attractive evergreen plant, with broad glossy, holly-like leaves and yellow flower clusters in the spring. New growth has tints of red and yellow. Does best in protected situations and away from the full sun. 9 to 12 in., 50c; 12 to 15 in., 75c; 15 to 18 in., \$1.00; 18 to 24 in., \$1.25.

MYRTUS COMMUNIS. (*True Myrtle*). Compact, rather small leaves with beautiful lacy flowers in the early summer. 12 to 15 in., 35c; 15 to 18 in., 50c; 18 to 24 in., 75c; 24 to 30 in., \$1.00.

NANDINA DOMESTICA. (*Heavenly Bamboo*). A most popular plant from Japanese gardens. The new growth is red, turning green at maturity and changing to its bold, orange-red color in the fall and winter months. Spikes of inconspicuous flowers followed by clusters of bright red berries in the fall. 8 to 10 in., 35c; 10 to 12 in., 50c; 12 to 15 in., 75c; 15 to 18 in., \$1.00; 18 to 24 in., \$1.25; 24 to 30 in., \$1.50.

PHOTINIA SERRULATA. A large evergreen shrub or small tree. New growth is a beautiful shade of red, changing to green, and again becomes conspicuous by assuming a red shade in the fall. Flowers are white, produced in large corymbs, in the spring. Deeply serrated, spiny or holly-like leaves. 18 to 24 in., \$1.00; 24 to 36 in., \$1.25; 36 to 42 in., \$1.50.

POMEGRANATE. (*Punica Granatum Nana*). Dwarf evergreen Pomegranate used as greenhouse plants in the North. Bright scarlet-red flowers produced in profusion during the growing season. Fine landscape material in the South. 8 to 12 in., 35c; 12 to 15 in., 90c; 15 to 18 in., \$1.00.

PYRACANTHUS. (*P. Lalandi*). Burning bush or Hawthorn. Upright growing, thickly branched, medium sized foliage and produces inconspicuous flowers followed by an abundance of orange-red berries through the fall and winter months. 12 to 18 in., 50c; 18 to 24 in., \$1.00; 24 to 36 in., \$1.25; 36 to 42 in., \$1.50.

PYRACANTHUS. (*P. Yunnanensis*). Yunnanese Firethorn. A broad spreading type of evergreen hawthorn with an abundance of beautiful coral-red berries in the fall. 12 to 18 in., 75c; 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; 24 to 36 in., \$2.00.

ROSEMARY. (*Rosemaria Officinalis*). A handsome low spreading evergreen shrub with many stemmed, gray green foliage.

Small spikes of blue flowers in the spring. Diameter or spread is about equal to their height. 6 to 10 in., 35c; 10 to 12 in., 50c; 12 to 15 in., 65c; 15 to 18 in., 75c; 18 to 21 in., \$1.00; 21 to 24 in., \$1.25.

SANTOLINA. (*Lavender Cotton*). A low, spreading, many-stemmed evergreen, silvery colored foliage. Useful in rock gardens or as border plants. Pot plant, 15c. 6 to 10 in., 35c; 10 to 12 in., 50c; 12 to 15 in., 65c.

YAUPON. (*Ilex Vomitoria*). A valuable shrub as a substitute for Boxwood. Compact in form with dark green glossy leaves. Stands shearing well. 12 to 15 in., 75c; 15 to 18 in., \$1.25; 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; 24 to 30 in., \$2.00.

ARBORVITAE---Biota

The Arborvitae (Thuyas) are preferred by many on account of their formal and symmetrical shapes and the great number of fixed or named varieties make them indispensable in landscape work. There are two types in America—the Occidental or American native and the Oriental. The former are not suited to the climatic conditions of the South and Southwest, but the Oriental varieties do exceptionally well, being heat and drought resistant to a remarkable degree. All coniferous evergreens are dug and shipped with a ball of earth around their roots. All prices are F. O. B. Denton, Texas.

BAKER'S PYRAMIDAL. (*Thuja Orientalis Bakeri*). A tall, compact pyramidal type broad at the base and tapering gradually to the top. Bright green in color, vigorous growth and distinctive appearance. 15 to 18 in., 35c; 18 to 24 in., 50c; 24 to 30 in., 75c; 30 to 36 in., \$1.00; 36 to 42 in., \$1.25; 42 to 48 in., \$1.50.

BERCKMANN'S DWARF GOLDEN. (*T. Orientalis Aurea Nana*). Of dwarf habit compact and symmetrical, conical outline, almost globular. New growth is bright golden and holds its yellow color throughout the season. The plants we offer are the genuine, pure strain of fine coloring and form. Ultimate height about 7 feet. 12 to 15 in., 50c; 15 to 18 in., 65c; 18 to 21 in., 75c; 21 to 24 in., \$1.00; 24 to 30 in., \$1.25; 30 to 36 in., \$1.50.

BEVERLEY'S GOLDEN COLUMN. (*T. Orientalis Beverlyensis*). It forms a tall, stately column, the pronounced golden color being retained all during the year. Rather rapid growth. 18 to 24 in., 75c; 24 to 36 in., \$1.00; 36 to 48 in., \$1.25; 48 to 60 in., \$2.00.

BLUE GREEN. (*T. Orientalis Blue Green*). A broad, compact type of Thuja Texana Glauc, of medium height, globular shaped, blue green feathery foliage. 15 to 18 in., 75c; 18 to 24 in., \$1.00; 24 to 36 in., \$1.50.

BONITA. (*Thuja Orientalis Bonita*). The

most perfectly globe-shaped Arborvitae ever grown. Of dark green foliage which does not burn and is well adapted to urns. Also very desirable in formal gardens and other locations where a dwarf slow-growing plant is needed. Ultimate height and diameter about 5 feet. 10 to 12 in., 50c; 12 to 15 in., 65c; 15 to 18 in., 75c; 18 to 24 in., \$1.00; 24 to 36 in., \$1.50.

COMPACT. (*Thuja Orientalis Compacta*). A broad, low pyramidal form of Chinese Arborvitae with dense bright green foliage. One of the best of medium height. 15 to 18 in., 65c; 18 to 24 in., \$1.00; 24 to 30 in., \$1.25; 30 to 36 in., \$1.50.

GOLDSPIRE. (*Thuja Orientalis Aurea Conspicua*). The best golden, pyramidal type yet introduced. Broad base, tall and erect with intense golden foliage. Very hardy and popular. 18 to 24 in., 75c; 24 to 36 in., \$1.00; 36 to 48 in., \$1.50; 48 to 60 in., \$2.00.

JAPANESE THREADLEAFED ARBORVITAE. (*Thuja Orientalis Filiformis Stricta*). Broad at base, tapering toward top. Leaves long and stringy-like threads of light green color; branches and leaves droop gracefully. Very hardy and unusual in appearance. 12 to 15 in., \$1.50; 15 to 18 in., \$2.00; 18 to 24 in., \$2.50.

MAYHEW'S GOLDEN. (*Thuja Orientalis Daly Nana*). A dwarf, compact, golden globe shaped arborvitae. 12 to 18 in.,

65c; 18 to 21 in., 75c; 21 to 24 in., \$1.00; 24 to 36 in., \$1.50.

MELDENSIS. (*Thuya Orientalis Melden-sis*). A beautiful, compact, medium sized conical shaped, arborvitae with soft bright green foliage all through the year. 15 to 18 in., 50c; 18 to 24 in., 75c; 24 to 30 in., \$1.00.

RAMSEY'S HYBRID. (*Thuya Orientalis Ramseyi*). A fast growing evergreen of very beautiful type when matured. Dark green foliage, rather thin in the young plants but improves with age. Growth is upright and erect in form and stands heat and drought as well as cold. Ultimate height about 20 feet. 24 to 36 in., \$1.00; 36 to 48 in., \$1.50; 48 to 60 in., \$2.00; 60 to 72 in., \$2.50.

ROLLIN'S GOLDEN. (*Thuya Orientalis*

Elegantissima). A golden pyramidal form, broad at the base and tapering gradually to the top. New golden growth gradually changes to bronze. 18 to 24 in., 75c; 24 to 36 in., \$1.00; 36 to 48 in., \$1.50; 48 to 60 in., \$2.00.

ROSEDALE (*Thuya Orientalis Rosedale*). A beautiful, compact plant of globe or conical outline with dense, feathery, bluish colored foliage. A rapid grower and very valuable for quick effects. 12 to 15 in., 50c; 15 to 18 in., 65c; 18 to 24 in., 75c; 24 to 30 in., \$1.00.

TEXANA GLAUCA. (*Thuya Orientalis Texana Glauca*). Rather coarse foliage of bright, silvery blue color. Growth is tall and upright, rather open, pyramidal form. 24 to 36 in., 60c; 36 to 48 in., \$1.00; 48 to 60 in., \$1.25; 60 to 72 in., \$1.50.

CEDRUS --- True Cedar

The family of Cedrus are not rated as hardy against cold but withstand the heat and drought conditions of the South and Southwest, and are the nearest approach, in looks, to the Spruces, that can be grown satisfactorily in this climate. Weather conditions being favorable, they will withstand considerable cold and some are planted as far North as Washington, D. C. We have had some in the nursery to withstand 8 degrees below zero while some were killed outright.

CEDRUS DEODARA. (*True Himalaya or Indian Cedar*). Silvery blue color, horizontal branches, pyramidal form. Considered the most handsome of the large growing specimen conifers. Ultimate height approximately 60 feet. Deodara is a Hindu word meaning "Tree of the gods." 12 to 18 in., 75c; 18 to 24 in., \$1.25; 24 to 30 in., \$1.50; 30 to 36 in., \$1.75; 36 to 42 in., \$2.25; 42 to 48 in., \$3.00.

CEDRUS LIBANI. (*Cedar of Lebanon*). Light green to blue foliage. Shorter, stiffer leaves than the Deodara. Conical shaped outline with wide-spreading branches. Very picturesque and of peculiar interest for its Scriptural and historical associations. 24 to 30 inches, \$1.50; 30 to 36 in., \$1.75; 36 to 42 in., \$2.25; 42 to 48 in., \$3.00.

CYPRESS --- Cupressus

Marvelous effects in landscaping can be produced by the use of the various rich and striking colors of the graceful cypress. Most of them are rated as rather tender and we do not recommend any of them, except the Arizona, for planting much farther North of this latitude.

ARIZONA. (*Cupressus Arizona*). A beautiful evergreen tree of upright, pyramidal habit of growth. Types vary from green to light silvery blue color. Native of the mountains of Arizona and New Mexico. A very rapid growing, hardy and desirable tree. Large size trees are hard to transplant successfully. 18 to 24 in., 75c; 24 to 30 in., \$1.00; 30 to 36 in., \$1.35; 36 to 48 in., \$1.50; 48 to 60 in., \$1.80; 60 to 72 in., \$2.50.

ITALIAN. (*Cupressus Sempervirens Fastigiata*). Royal Italian Cypress. A tall, slender evergreen with erect, compact

branches giving it a shaft-like appearance. Valuable for formal effects and we can match the plants in size and looks, in any quantities, if desired. 18 to 24 in., 75c; 24 to 36 in., \$1.25; 36 to 48 in., \$1.50; 48 to 60 in., \$1.80; 60 to 72 in., \$2.50.

HORIZONTAL. (*Cup. Sempervirens Horizontalis*). A fast growing evergreen with horizontal or spreading branches from an erect straight trunk. Very desirable as specimen trees in an open lawn. 18 to 24 in., 75c; 24 to 36 in., \$1.25; 36 to 48 in., \$1.50; 48 to 60 in., \$1.80

JUNIPERS --- Juniperus

The family of plants listed under the botanical groups of Juniperus are long

lived and comprise the most varied and useful of the evergreens. They range from ground creepers to large, upright, majestic trees, and succeed in all parts of the country under the most trying climatic conditions.

ANDORRA JUNIPER. (*J. Communis Plumosa*). A low, spreading Juniper of recent introduction and still rare in nurseries. In spring and summer it is a rich, bright green but during cold weather it takes on an unusually attractive color of rich, purple-bronze. Seldom raises its branches over 18 inches above the ground and should be planted in the sun. 12 to 18 in., 75c; 18 to 24 in., \$1.00; 24 to 30 in., \$1.50.

CANNART RED CEDAR. (*J. Virginiana Cannarti*). One of the leading varieties of Redcedars, of upright pyramidal growth, with deep green, heavily tufted foliage. May be sheared or trimmed in any desired size or shape but if natural growth is permitted, it will reach an ultimate height of 15 to 20 feet. Our plants are grafted to insure true type. 12 to 18 in., \$1.00; 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; 24 to 30 in., \$1.75; 30 to 36 in., \$2.00.

GLOBE JUNIPER. (*Jun. Chinensis Globosa Compacta*). A dwarf, compact type of Juniper having only scale-like leaves, which are dark green. Ultimate height approximately 4 feet. Equally satisfactory in both the North and South and is desirable where a dwarf or slow growing tree is needed. 12 to 15 in., 75c; 15 to 18 in., \$1.00; 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; 24 to 30 in., \$2.00.

GOLD TIP REDCEDAR. (*J. Virginiana Elegantissima*). A rather broad and bushy tree with slightly drooping foliage. The new growth is a striking color of rich, creamy golden tips, gradually darkening to green as the season advances and has the characteristic soft, lacy Juniper foliage, easily trimmed. Beautiful in combination with almost any other variety. Ultimate height 10 to 15 feet. Plants are grafted to insure true type. 12 to 18 in., \$1.25; 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; 24 to 36 in., \$2.50; 36 to 42 in., \$3.50.

IRISH JUNIPER. (*J. Hibernica*). A medium sized tree with glaucous, prickly foliage, rather slender outline, reaching an ultimate height of 6 to 10 feet. 12 to 18 in., 50c; 18 to 24 in., \$1.00; 24 to 36 in., \$1.25; 36 to 48 in., \$2.00.

KOSTER JUNIPER. (*J. Virginiana Kosteri*). A semi-dwarf, naturally spreading tree with dense, light green to bluish foliage resembling in outline the Pfitzer Juniper. Ultimate height seldom over two to three feet. The measurements are quoted on the spread or diameter of the top of the plant. 15 to 18 in., 65c; 18 to 24 in., 75c; 24 to 30 in., \$1.00; 30 to 36 in., \$1.50; 36 to 42 in., \$2.00.

PFITZER'S JUNIPER. (*J. Chinensis Pfitzeriana*). Probably the most useful and popular of the low growing or spreading

type of junipers in cultivation. Well adapted to terrace, foundation or corner plantings or for any purpose where a low growing plant is desired. Thrives in full sun or in shady places and seems equally at home in the North or South. Measurements are taken of the spread or diameter of the tops. 15 to 18 in., 65c; 18 to 24 in., 75c; 24 to 30 in., \$1.00; 30 to 36 in., \$1.50; 36 to 42 in., \$2.00; 42 to 48 in., \$2.50.

REDCEDAR. (*J. Virginiana*). One of the oldest, best known and most popular of the evergreens. However, there are a great many variations in the seedling trees depending on the localities grown. These we offer are the Platte River type generally rated among nurserymen as being the most symmetrical and handsome of the many varieties. The natural growth is pyramidal in form but they may be trimmed or sheared to any desired shape or size. Prices quoted on request on larger sizes up to 12 feet. 18 to 24 in., 75c; 24 to 36 in., \$1.25; 36 to 48 in., \$1.50; 48 to 60 in., \$2.00.

SHEARED REDCEDAR. (*Jun. Virginiana*) Same description as Redcedar, but sheared in dense formal pyramidal shapes. We also have these in large sizes up to 12 feet sheared in several formal types. If interested in these for immediate landscape effects, write for special prices and description. All types easily kept in shape by shearing once or twice each year. 24 to 36 in., \$1.25; 36 to 48 in., \$1.75; 48 to 60 in., \$2.00; 60 to 72 in., \$3.00.

REEVES JUNIPER. (*J. Sylvestris* or *J. Chi. Femina*). An upright, loosely pyramidal tree with uniquely spreading branches, foliage rather feathery, light green needle-like foliage. Also

(*J. Chinensis Masculina*). Masculine. Very similar to the Reeves or Femina type described above but with branches straighter and more upright, more compact and with beautiful blue-green foliage. A fine broad, pyramidal tree and like other forms of *J. Chinensis* it is extremely hardy and not easily injured by temperature changes. Either variety at the following prices: 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; 24 to 30 in., \$1.75; 30 to 36 in., \$2.00; 36 to 42 in., \$2.50.

SAVIN JUNIPER. (*J. Sabina*). A low many branched shrub, sometimes growing to a height of four feet. Its branches are spreading, dense and well clothed with dark green foliage. Desirable as a low tree in foundation planting or borders. Measurements are the spread or diameter. 10 to 12 in., 50c; 12 to 15 in., 60c; 15 to 18 in., 75c; 18 to 24 in., \$1.00.

SHORE JUNIPER. (*J. Conferta*). A low prostrate Juniper with slender, spreading branchlets. A very rapid growing plant with willow green foliage. Desirable for seaside planting, but does well in the interior, particularly adapted to sandy soils. Measurements are the spread or diameter. 18 to 24 in., 75c; 24 to 30 in., \$1.00; 30 to 36 in., \$1.50; 36 to 42 in., \$2.00.

SILVER OR BLUE REDCEDAR. (*J. Virginiana Glauca*). The young growth is silvery-white which changes to a beautiful soft light blue as the season progresses. It grows well over a wide range of weather conditions and is one of the few evergreens that do well in all parts of the country. Our stock is grafted to insure true type. 12 to 18 in., 75c; 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; 24 to 30 in., \$1.75; 30 to 36 in., \$2.00; 36 to 42 in., \$2.25; 42 to 48 in., \$2.75.

SPINY GREEK JUNIPER. (*J. Excelsa Stricta*). This beautiful variety forms a dense conical head, tapering gradually from the ground to a sharp terminal point with silvery glaucous colored foliage. The growth is slow so that the tree is well adapted for foundation plantings, rock gardens and other situations where small or dwarf trees are required. 12 to 15 in., 75c; 15 to 18 in., \$1.25; 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; 24 to 30 in., \$2.00.

TAMARIX LEAVED JUNIPER. (*J. Sabina Tamariscifolia*). One of the best creeping varieties, forming a dense carpet of soft, gray-green foliage that does not change its color. The growth is vigor-

ous and the plants attain a spread of 6 or 7 feet with an ultimate height of 12 to 18 inches. Measurements are for the spread or diameter. 12 to 18 in., 75c; 18 to 21 in., \$1.00; 21 to 24 in., \$1.25; 24 to 30 in., \$1.75.

TRAILING CHINESE JUNIPER. (*J. Japonica Procumbens*). The best of the prostrate creeping Junipers seldom exceeding 8 to 12 inches in height. Blue green foliage. An excellent plant for the rock garden, along walks or stepping stones. Extremely hardy. Measurements are for spread or diameter. 12 to 18 in., \$1.00; 18 to 24 in., \$1.25; 24 to 30 in., \$1.50; 30 to 36 in., \$1.75.

WAUKEGAN JUNIPER. (*J. Horizontalis Douglasi*). An interesting creeping Juniper. Growth is low and compact, making a dense mat of soft blue color in the Spring and Summer, changing to a rich purple color in the Fall and Winter months. Measurements are for spread or diameter. 12 to 18 in., \$1.00; 18 to 24 in., \$1.25; 24 to 30 in., \$1.75; 30 to 36 in., \$2.50.

WHITE, OR CREAM VARIGATED JUNIPER. (*J. Chinensis Albovariegata*). A dwarf, slow growing conical shaped juniper with dense foliage. The new growth comes out with white or creamy-white tips, a very interesting and beautiful growth. Suitable for rock gardens, corner or foundation plantings requiring a medium sized tree. 12 to 18 in., \$1.25; 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; 24 to 30 in., \$2.00.

PINE --- Pinus

ITALIAN STONE PINE. (*Pinus Pinea*). Compact and symmetrical when young and has spruce like foliage when the new growth appears in the spring, grow-

ing out into the long leaves or needles. A vigorous, fast growing tree. 24 to 30 in., \$1.80; 30 to 36 in., \$2.25; 36 to 48 in., \$2.75.



THE OUTDOOR LIVING ROOM

--- becomes the fashion

An Outdoor Living Room is a necessity before a home can be called "modern." It imparts an impression of refinement, good taste and culture, to all who see it.

You can have an Outdoor Living Room next summer if you will plant this winter. Even a small lot provides ample room and the cost need not be great.

We'll help you with advice and a choice selection of hardy, healthy nursery stock.

BAMBOOS, ORNAMENTAL GRASSES, YUCCAS

The use of this class of plants is almost indispensable as landscape material around Spanish types of houses, rock gardens, etc., and they are ornamental wherever used. They are easy to transplant and thrive under adverse conditions but will respond readily to cultivation. Plant in good soil at about the same depth as they were growing in the nursery row, using plenty of water to soak the dirt around their roots. Tramp firmly around them and afterwards pull up loose dirt to prevent excessive evaporation as with any other plant.

Bamboos --- Grasses

BAMBUSA FALCATA. Dwarf bamboo with fine fern like leaves. It grows in clumps and reaches a height of ten to twelve feet. Stands shearing so well that it makes a fine hedge plant.

BAMBUSA VERTICILLATA. The canes of this bamboo are marked with longitudinal stripes of green and yellow. Forms a dense, compact clump growing to a height of 15 to 20 feet. Divisions 50c; clumps, \$1.00.

PAMPAS GRASS. (*Certaderia Argentes*). Silvery Pampas Grass. Has white plumes, light green foliage, and grows to a height of 6 to 8 feet. Divisions, 50c; clumps, 75c.

PINK PAMPAS GRASS. (*Certaderia Roies Rosea*). Earlier than the white variety. The plumes are pink or lavender-pink when they first appear changing to white with age, and reach a height of 8 to 10 feet. A new and rather rare variety. Divisions, 50c; clumps, 75c; heavy clumps, \$1.50.

Yuccas --- Sotol

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA. The foliage is a pleasing color of green. Blossoms from a central flower stalk, four to six feet high and covered with a showy display of creamy-white, bell-shaped flowers. 2 to 3 year plants, 75c; heavy 3 to 4 year old plants, \$1.25.

YUCCA GLAUCA. Stiff, glaucous-green colored foliage with white bell-shaped flowers. 2 to 3 year old plants, 75c; 3 to 4 year, large plants, \$1.00.

YUCCA HESPERAISE PARIFLORA. Red flowering Yucca. Dwarf with narrow tongued leaves. Red flowering stems 3 to 4 feet high bearing a succession of beautifully colored red flowers. 9 to 12 inch spread, 75c; 12 to 15 inch spread, \$1.00.

DASYLIRION SERRATIFOLIUM. Saw-tooth Sotol. Brilliant green leaves of graceful curving and twisting habits, the edges of which are regularly spaced with spines or teeth suggestive of its more common name. The immense flower stalk reaches a height of 10 to 14 feet, the upper half of which is covered with catkins of yellow blooms. 18 to 24 inch spread, B & B, 75c; 2 to 3 feet spread, B & B, \$1.25.

BULBS AND TUBEROUS ROOTED PLANTS

CALADIUM. (*Esculantum*). One of the most effective tropical-like plants in cultivation. Plant where they can be watered freely. Bulbs 7 to 9 inches in circumference 25c each; per dozen, \$2.00.

CANNAS

CITY OF PORTLAND. A comparatively new variety of good, deep clear pink; the full-petaled trusses are borne freely on heavy stalks throughout the summer.

Approximate height 3½ feet.

KING HUMBERT. Deep scarlet flowers with large bronze leaves. Very free blooming, and strong growing plant. Approximate height 5 feet.

YELLOW KING HUMBERT. Green foliage and deep, rich yellow flowers. Approximate height about 4 feet.

PRICES. Standard divisions, either variety or assorted, 15c each; per dozen, \$1.50; per 100, \$10.00.

Gladiolus

Plant Gladiolus as early in the spring as possible and continue planting at intervals to insure a succession of flowers. The cut flowers are extremely beautiful and fill a place in summer that is not equalled by any other flower. The bulbs should be planted 3 to 5 inches deep in good mellow soil and 6 to 8 inches apart in the row. The plants should have plenty of sunshine, good and frequent cultivation and sufficient water to secure the best results.

ALICE TIPLADY. This is considered one of the best of the *Primulinus* on account of the large size and delicate color, which is a beautiful orange-saffron.

E. J. SHAYLOR. Large, beautifully ruffled flowers of deep rose pink with crimson feathering at the throat. Early variety.

HALLEY. Large, open flowers of delicate salmon-pink. Very early.

MRS. FRANCIS KING. A striking shade of light scarlet or flame color. Very effective.

MRS. FRANK PENDLETON. The flowers are of the largest size, borne on strong, straight spikes. A lovely salmon-pink with deep red blotches in the throat.

VIRGINIA. A deep scarlet color with deeper throat.

PRICES. First size bulbs, per dozen, \$1.00; per 100, \$6.50. Post paid.

Iris

For delicacy and exquisite combinations of color there are few flowers that excel the Iris and of late years the introduction of many new varieties has made them very popular. In the culture of Iris, select a well-drained, sunny location and after the beds are prepared plant the rhizome just below the surface, spreading out the roots and packing the dirt well around them. Probably the best time to plant is in September but they may be planted any time during the year except when in bloom or when the ground is frozen. They are hardy and easily cultivated. For best results avoid strong fertilizers and wet, soggy soils. The clumps should be dug up every 3 to 5 years and reset to avoid any root trouble. Our list includes some of the most popular and highly treasured of the named varieties. Abbreviations: "S," standards; "F," falls.

AMBASSADEUR. 36 to 42 inches. S. Bronzy violet; F. velvety, carmine-purple. A fine grower and produces flowers of good substance. Each, 25c; per dozen, \$2.50. Post paid.

CAPRICE. 30 inches. S. & F. delicate purple, blending into silky lavender at the base. Each, 20c; per dozen, \$2.00. Post paid.

JACQUESIANA. 30 inches S. Bright coppery-crimson; F. rich maroon. Distinctive and beautiful. Each 20c; per dozen, \$2.00. Post paid.

LENT A. WILLIAMSON. 36 to 42 inches. S. broad, soft campanula-violet; F. very large. Ranks very high among the newer Iris. Each 25c; per dozen, \$2.50. Post paid.

MAGNIFICA. 36 inches S. light violet blue; F. dark reddish violet. Produces large blooms on tall stems. Each, 25c; per dozen, \$2.50. Post paid.

MRS. NEUBRONNER. 28 inches, S & F. rich, clear, golden yellow, like giant daffodils. Deeper yellow than Aurea. Each 20c; per dozen, \$2.00. Post paid.

POWHATAN. S. light bishop violet with deeper border; F. deep purple, shaded crimson. Large, horizontal spreading flower. Each, 20c; per dozen, \$2.00.

shading to flesh colored border. Each, 20c; per dozen, \$2.00. Post paid.

WYOMISSING. S. creamy white suffused delicate soft rose; F. deep rose base. Each, 20c; per dozen, \$2.00. Post paid.

ALCAZAR. Very large, broad petals. Standards lilac blue with golden bronze throat. Falls violet purple. Each, 20c; per dozen, \$2.00. Post paid.

MONSIGNOR. Darkly veined crimson purple with violet rays in the standards. Each, 20c; per dozen, \$2.00. Post paid.

QUAKER LADY. Standards smoky lavender with yellow shadings; falls ageratum blue and old gold, stigmas yellow, yellow beard. Very odd but attractive. Each, 20c; per dozen, \$2.00. Post paid.

Dwarf Iris

These bloom earlier than the tall Iris and are excellent in rockeries and where a low Iris is wanted.

CYANEA. Deep velvety blue. Each, 20c; per dozen, \$2.00. Post paid.

HEIGE. Lemon yellow. Each, 20c; per dozen, \$2.00. Post paid.

Water Lilies and Aquatic Plants

One of the most interesting spots in the garden is a pool well planted with lilies and aquatic plants. Pools may be made in any size or shape, from the inexpensive tub or half-barrel, to the most elaborate concrete structure. They should

be 18 or 20 inches deep when finished, and if possible, should be placed where the sun may reach it the greater part of the day. When the construction work is finished fill with water and if no leaks appear drain and fill in the bottom with two to four inches of well rotted cow manure, mixed with a little top soil. On this layer place about four inches of good garden soil and after firming, spread about one inch of clean sand with some gravel on top.

Plant the lilies about two feet apart so that the crown is just above the surface of the sand. Plant the moss or oxygenating plants on the top, using plenty of them to assist in keeping the pool clear and clean. Ordinarily the soil will not need changing under three years.

If desired the soil may be placed in containers, allowing about two square feet for each lily. Boxes or frames 16 to 18 inches square and about 10 inches deep are about the right size container.

After planting allow the water to slowly fill the pool to the top as the lilies will soon grow to the surface. Goldfish will eliminate the mosquitoes and water snails should be placed in the pool as scavengers. Shipments of water plants will be made in the late spring and early summer months.

Hardy Water Lilies

AURORA. Flowers soft rosy-yellow on the first day, changing to deep red on the third day; stamens orange. Useful for growing in tubs and small pools. Each \$1.50.

MARLIAC ALBIDA. Large flowers of sparkling whiteness; stamens light yellow. Each 75c.

MARLIAC CARNEA. Soft flesh pink. A splendid companion to the yellow variety, Chromatella, which it resembles in except color. Each \$1.00.

MARLIAC CHROMATELLA. A free and vigorous growing plant. Flowers are bright, canary yellow; leaves deep green. Each \$1.00.

MASANIELLO. Fragrant flowers of rose-pink, dotted with carmine; the sepals of the flowers are white, making an odd contrast to the color of the petals. The plant is free growing and in form is all that could be desired of a hardy water lily. Allow it plenty of room for growth. Each \$1.50.

MEXICANA. Flowers are bright yellow, fragrant, and stands well above the water. A desirable and unique variety for small pools. Each 75c.

ROSE AREY. The color of the flower is a deep cerise-pink, sometimes reaching 8 inches in diameter. The petals are pointed and have a noticable curl that gives the effect of darker shading near the edges. Fragrant and free blooming. Each \$1.50.

Lotus or Nelumbium

EGYPTIAN LOTUS. (*Nelubium Speciosum*). Pink. An excellent variety, very hardy and free growing. The blossoms are very attractive in their pink and white coloring and delicate fragrance. Tubers, each, \$1.50.

(Note — Lotus bulbs should be planted in

bog or shallow water under about three inches of soil with the crown up and the bulb lying in a horizontal position. Handle carefully. If the crown is broken off the bulb is worthless).

Edging and Shallow Water Plants

ARROWHEAD. (*Sagittaria Sagittifolia*). Distinctive leaves, the shape of which are indicated in its name. Stands 1 to 3 feet above water and flowers in a series of white spikes. Each 25c; per dozen \$2.00.

CAT-TAIL. (*Typha Latifolia*). One of the favorite native swamp plants. Each 25c; per dozen \$2.00.

P A R R O T FEATHER. (*Myriophyllum Proserpinacoides*). A successful water plant and also valuable for planting in tubs, water tight hanging baskets or for trailing over fountains. Per dozen 50c.

WATER HYACINTH. (*Eichhornia Crassipes Major*). Flowers delicate lilac-rose in trusses like a Hyacinth. 10c each; per dozen \$1.00.

WATER POPPY. (*Hydrocleis Nymphaoides*). The leaves float about the surface of the water. Large, yellow flowers, similar to the California poppy. Each 10c; per dozen \$1.00.

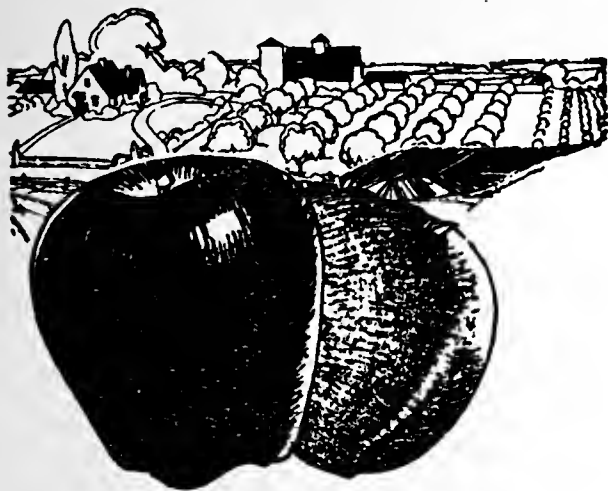
Submerged or Oxygenating Plants

Oxygenating plants should be planted freely in every pool to keep the fish healthy and the pool clear.

ANACHARIS. (*Elodea Canadensis*). The well known fish moss with which almost everyone is familiar. Very good for aquariums and pools. Per dozen 50c.

COBUMBA. Graceful sprays which grow and multiply under water. Very efficient. Simply drop the plants in the pool. Per dozen 50c.

Fruit Department



Apples

DELICIOUS. Striped and marked with light and dark red. Fruit large, of uniform size, round and long, tapering to a ribbed nose. Ripens in late fall. Tree is hardy. 3 to 4 ft. trees, 35c each; per dozen, \$3.50.

Apricots

MOORPARK. Pale orange; flesh orange-yellow; trees hardy and productive. 3 to 4 foot trees, 35c each; per dozen \$3.50.

Cherries

MONTMORENCY. A well known hardy and productive sour cherry. The fruit is larger than the Early Richmond and slightly acid. Bright red; ripens June-July. 3 to 4 feet, 35c each; per dozen \$3.00.

Peaches

ALEXANDER. A large, early, red peach ripening June-July. Semi-cling.

BELLE OF GEORGIA. Large white with a decided blush and firm flesh with a delicious flavor. Ripens in August. Freestone.

CHINESE CLING. Large white clingstone. Ripens July.

ELBERTA. A large yellow freestone peach shaded red; yellow flesh. A standard peach.

HEATH CLING. Very large, creamy white with delicate blush; flesh white, slightly splashed with red at the tip. Clingstone. Ripens late August or early September.

INDIAN CLING. Medium size red cling;

flesh red. Ripens late fall.

J. H. HALE. A large, round freestone; yellow and nearly covered with red. Firm flesh and of fine quality. Ripens in August.

MAMIE ROSS. Large, white semi-cling peach with pink blush. Ripens in July.

PRICES: Light trees, 2 to 3 feet, 20c each; per dozen, \$1.50. 2 year trees, 3 to 4 feet, 25c each; per dozen, \$2.50.

Pears

BARTLETT. Golden yellow with red cheek; fine grained flesh of delicious quality. Ripens in August-September.

KIEFFER. Large fruits, excellent for cooking and canning. Bears regularly and is very popular in the Southwest.

PRICES: 3 to 4 feet trees, each 35c; per dozen \$3.00.

Plums

ABUNDANCE. One of the best and hardiest of the Japanese plums. Pale amber color turning to red; flesh is yellow and sweet. Ripens June-July.

AMERICA. Extra large, yellow plum with red cheek. Prolific crops which seldom fail. A strong growing tree and one of the best for this section.

BURBANK. Large greenish red with yellow flesh. Very sweet and juicy. Ripens July.

GOLD. A large yellow plum with some red. Yellow flesh. Very prolific. Ripens July.

SIX WEEKS. A bright red, fine quality plum ripening in June.

PRICES: 2 year trees, 3 to 4 feet, 35c each; per dozen, \$3.00.

PECANS. See description on page 14.

PERSIMMONS. See description on page 14.

Figs

BROWN TURKEY. Medium; brown, sweet and excellent; prolific and one of the hardiest varieties.

MAGNOLIA. Medium to large, green with pink or crimson flushed pulp. Excellent variety and very prolific. Fruits produced from July to frost.

PRICES. 18 to 24 in., 25c each; 2 to 3 ft., 35c each.

Grapes

CARMEN. Medium size, dark red, firm grape. Very prolific when established and one of the best for this section. Ripens in August.

MOORE'S EARLY. Large, blue-black berries similar to Concord except that they ripen earlier and are sweeter. Ripens July-August.

GOETHE. Large, light pink eating grape, ripening in July.

NIAGARA. Large white grape ripening in July-August.

PRICES. 2 year vine, 25c each; per dozen \$2.00.

Berries

AUSTIN'S IMPROVED DEWBERRY. A vigorous growing vine, producing large, glossy black, juicy berries, considered the best of the dewberries in this section.

DALLAS BLACKBERRY. Early, long, glossy-black fruit. Prolific.

JOHN B. DENTON BLACKBERRY. A large, sweet, glossy blackberry ripening very late after all other berries are gone in July-August. Under favorable weather conditions it continues to bloom and bear fruit for a considerable length of time gaining for it the name of everbearing. Very strong growing and prolific.

PRICES: Root cuttings in bundles of 25 only. Per bundle, \$1.00; per 100, \$2.50; per 1000, \$15.00. Plants 10c each; \$6.50 per 100.

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Miami, Florida, November 22, 1932: "Please forward your catalog and price list. . . . In past years we have had much success with your roses."

Hagerman, Texas, June 13, 1933: "Early last spring I ordered a dozen rose bushes from your nursery. . . . all twelve of the roses lived and all have bloomed. They surely are pretty."

Do not be confused by advertised "bargain" or "collection" prices of nursery stock. A check of our plainly marked sizes and prices will frequently reveal the fact that you can make your own selection of varieties cheaper than many advertised "collections" and without the necessity of purchasing undesirable varieties. We try to make our plants the standard of comparison for the various grades and sizes; and for each dollar spent to give the utmost for the least money.

MEMORANDA

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